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**ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower Views

by Clearway

Warning: Regimentation!

War Not Of, By or For

Wanted: Freed Thoughts

¶ **Colonel McCormick Speaks Up.** Today's message from Washington deserves clipping. It refers to the reaction of publisher McCormick of the Chicago Tribune as he notes parallels of legislation developed in Great Britain and the United States under the guise of democracy but which follow a fascist design. Returning from London, Colonel McCormick writes: "England is completely regimented by the very alphabetical tyrannies that we have been resisting with the Spirit of '76." He mentions the numerous control boards, marketing boards, commissions, and other groups which exercise authority over the freedom of citizens. He points out how these encroachments were insinuated into government under the guise of emergency moves. And he further insists that this consent of the people to undemocratic regulation as an escape from unhappy conditions is exactly what encouraged nazism in Germany and fascism in Italy. The question seems to be: To what are we giving our consent?

¶ **By Any Other Name, It's Evil.** "The Japanese people don't want war. It is the militarists who dominate who are pushing it," declares Helen Keller, recently returned from lecturing in the Orient. "China does not want war," is the comment running between the lines of most official reports from that vast country. Yet a war goes on even though diplomatically it is not recognized as such. And men fall and women weep and children cry and hungry people beg for bread. In the final analysis, war is not the result of public aggressiveness but of public apathy. Few individuals want war, and those who do usually desire it for selfish purposes. Democratic peoples, watching the steam roller of dictatorial propaganda, may well feel pity for the human automatons crushed under the wheel. But alert citizens of democracies maintain mental defenses against suggestive influences favorable to dictatorial ambitions which aggressive wills promulgate.

¶ **The Lesson of Geneva.** Broadly speaking, the ideal behind the League of Nations was a definite expression of the desires of great numbers of thinking people for a peaceful world. The people themselves seemed ready to lay aside many racial prejudices, many belligerencies for the sake of the practical, if not the spiritual, benefits of amiable world relations. But diplomatists, zealous of national prestige or ambitions, went to Geneva with kit-bags loaded with hampering commitments, and when the test came, most nations were so entangled in selfish designs that the voice of the League succeeded in stirring nothing more effective than derisive laughter.

So today, China turns to the League not with any expectation of action under the Covenant, but rather in a weary gesture of utilizing this body as a convenience for recording China's claim that Japan is fully responsible for the undeclared war, which, she charges, is a part of Japan's "irrevocable policy of military conquests and expansion on the Asiatic continent." There's pathos behind the situation, for today's conflict in the Far East reacts on those very nations which lost their opportunity to further world stability when they continued, in the traditional fishy-eyed European method, to misappropriate an avenue for common good.

¶ **European Glances.** France decrees the nationalization of its railroads, which means that six great rail systems, covering 26,000 miles, are now under one authority —the last move in a nationalization program representative of a radical, socialist, and communist coalition, which has brought munition plants, airplane factories, and the Bank of France under government control.

¶ **Spain's Government** announces the capture of strategic positions in the Sierran Nevada regions, while the Loyalist occupants of Valencia battle with mounting food costs, and make drastic reductions in current prices. Madrid doesn't worry about these mounting prices, since they apply to articles which the residents cannot secure at any price.

¶ **Russia is stirred over** the criticism contained in the official communist newspaper Pravda against the nomad Soviets of the Siberian tundra. The paper denounces leaders for taking on princeling airs, holding the womenfolk in subjugation, and catering to the owners of large reindeer herds. The Government which believed it could equalize human beings finds that human faults continually breed inequalities. The spiritual equality of man—the only basis from which true equality may arise—is tabooed by the government; or is it? Human government has no authority over spiritual ideas. Men continue to think, for such is the divine way of unfoldment.

In The Boston Section:

Higher Motor Car Insurance Rates Forecast at State House.

Mayoralty Contest Officially Opens With Issuance of Nomination Papers.

Motion Picture Producers Defend Their Films at Williamstown Institute.

Municipal Research Bureaus Meeting in Ithaca Well Attended by Massachusetts Men.

and News from All New England

In the Second Section Beginning on Page 9.

Maritime Peace Is Pledged: A. F. of L. Organizes Seamen With Shipping Accord as Goal

Curb on Strikes Listed by Leader as Basis of Union Policy

Warning to C. I. O.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 31—Shipping strikes will be played down by the American Federation of Labor in its reorganization of the International Seamen's Union, Holt Ross told The Christian Science Monitor before leaving for New York City, where he begins his new work with the seamen today. Mr. Ross is a member of the A. F. of L.'s executive committee of three now governing the union, and also is representative on the committee of William Green, federation president.

"It is the intention of this committee to co-operate with the National Maritime Commission of the United States Government and the employers of labor with a view of reducing labor strife in the maritime industry to a minimum," Mr. Ross said.

"We are not unmindful of the fact that strikes in the maritime industry in the last three years have cost

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

C.I.O. Marine Union Claims Two Ports

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Aug. 31

Joseph Curran, New York, a trustee of the C. I. O. National Maritime Union, asserted today, "It is safe to say the union has nine tenths of the job control in the port of New York and three quarters in the port of New Orleans."

His statement was in a report he made to a conference sponsored by the C. I. O. and designed to form a single national industrial union of unlicensed American seamen and affiliated workers. He said three fourths of the A. F. of L. International Seamen's Union members were in reality members of the National Maritime Union.

Cotton Lobby Opposes Limit To Crop Loans

Fights Restriction to 65 P. C. of Crop—Call It Breach of Faith

9-Cent Loan Set

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—Setting the maximum cotton loan at nine cents a pound under the price-pegging program forced upon the Administration by Congress in its closing days, the AAA announced that it would make loans only on 65 per cent of the farmer's base product this year, and then only if he pledges compliance with a crop control program next year.

The limitation to 65 per cent of base product immediately produced a storm of protest from lobby representatives here of cotton producers. Col. Lawrence Westbrook, Washington representative of the Southern Agricultural Commissioners and formerly with PWA, called a protest meeting in Memphis on Friday. Under the terms of the resolution of Congress introduced by Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, no limit was set on the loans, and hence a breach of faith on the part of the Administration is charged.

The 9-cent maximum loan is to be matched by a 3-cent outright subsidy, representing a price-pegging level of 12 cents a pound to producers, which is well below the present market price. Borrowers are required to sell their cotton before July 1, 1938, after storing it in approved warehouses, and the loans will mature on July 31, 1938.

How Nine-Cent Maximum Works

The nine-cent maximum works out at a considerably lower figure for the average crop, and setting it at that figure is designed to discourage the use of credit facilities by farmers having low-grade cotton. Keeping the loan away from this cotton is in turn intended to force such grades upon the market, thus making possible competition with foreign growths.

Until prices decline below the nine-cent level, there is no advantage to the farmer in obtaining an advance from the Government, and with the exception of the Dallas, Texas, market, prices yesterday in other principal Southern markets were above nine cents for the specified grades.

Only $130,000,000 Authorized

If the grades from this year's crop are about what they were last year, 45 per cent of the crop will be eligible for the nine-cent loan, 11.4 per cent for the eight-cent rate, and 43 per cent for the 7¼-cent rate. This

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Adjusting Chinese-U. S. Incident

Cowling From Ewing-Galloway; © Harris & Ewing

C. T. Wang

Chinese Ambassador to Washington Expresses Deep Regret for Bombing of the President Hoover

Nelson T. Johnson

American Ambassador to China Lodges Strong Protest on Disregard of Foreign Rights

China Blames Japan in League Note

Claims Refusal by Tokyo of All Offers to Mediate Issues

The News

GENEVA, Aug. 31 (AP) — China charged yesterday that Japan precipitated the present Far Eastern conflict and warned that the "world as yet has witnessed only the beginning of hostilities."

The Chinese note was sent to the League of Nations advisory committee on China and a copy went to the United States, which is a member of the committee.

China accused Japan of rejecting all Chinese attempts to settle local conflicts by direct negotiation, mediation or arbitration and declared that "Japan irrevocably is committed to a policy of military conquest and expansion in the Asiatic continent."

"Japanese armed forces invaded China's territory extensively," the Chinese note to the League charged, "attacking Chinese positions on land,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Helen Keller Decries War Grip on Japan

By the Associated Press

Dallas, Texas, Aug. 31

Helen Keller, visiting here after a journey to Japan, expressed concern for Japanese children, caught in the grip of war.

"At every station stop children met my train waving flags," she said. "The spirit of war was everywhere apparent. I hate to think of these children becoming gun fodder."

Miss Keller, victor over the handicap of being blind, deaf and dumb, was forced to end her lecture tour by the Japanese-Chinese hostilities.

"The Japanese people don't want war. It is the militarists who dominate who are pushing it," she said.

Japanese Almost at One in Pressing War to Decisive Victory

The Background

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Although even yet no formal declaration of hostilities has taken place and although there has not even been a severance of diplomatic relations, Japan today is a nation at war. At almost any railway station anywhere in the Empire one is apt to see large groups of persons, members of patriotic associations, school children, friends and relatives, all carrying little Japanese flags, cheering and waving farewell to groups of reservists who have been called to the colors.

From a little resort village in the mountains, with perhaps 500 inhabitants, six men were called; Tokyo by the end of July was supposed to have supplied 10,000 recruits; Nagano Prefecture about 2000. The Japanese war machine is still not functioning at full speed, but sufficient forces have already been sent to North China to cope with any possible Chinese military resistance, in the opinion of neutral military observers here.

One of the most picturesque features of Japan at war is the making of "thousand-stitch" cloths for the soldiers at the front. On the Ginza, Tokyo's busiest thoroughfare, at crowded street corners and railway stations one sees women standing, holding up the cloths and asking every passing woman to add another stitch. It is believed that a thousand stitches, each added by a different woman's hand, and each accompanied by a prayer, give the cloths the character of talismans, warranted to preserve the wearers against harm. In the combination of tanks, airplanes and other modern scientific weapons of destruction and "thousand-stitch cloths," which medieval samurai might have worn, one sees the eternal co-existence and contrast of the very old and the very new in Japan.

Frequent Extra Editions

Peddlers of "gogais," or extra editions of newspapers naturally reap a harvest in the present period of tension and uncertainty. These editions come out at any hour of the day or night when some new piece of important news is made public. To hear the leather-lunged peddlers shout their wares, simultaneously ringing

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Envoy Regrets Chinese Attack On U. S. Liner

Washington Gets Nanking's Apology and Promise to Penalize Flier

Warning by Hull

Vigorous Protest to Wang Taken to Include Japan in Defending Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—China's ambassador, Dr. C. T. Wang, conveyed the formal regrets of his Government to Secretary of State Cordell Hull here today over the bombing of the American Dollar Line's President Hoover as Government officials here and in Shanghai attempted to meet the new difficulties raised by the bombing incident for evacuation of American citizens.

Dr. Wang expressed "profound regret" over the bombing, conveyed his Government's offer to make immediate redress, and informed Secretary Hull that the Chinese aviator who dropped the bombs would be court-martialed and "severely punished."

Diplomatically this is considered here virtually to close the incident. State Department officials are disposed to believe that the Chinese fliers actually believed they were bombing a Japanese transport.

The promptness with which the Chinese Government admitted the incident and accepted full responsibility made a favorable impression and mitigated any disposition there might otherwise have been to make more of the incident.

Incident Considered Closed

Secretary Hull announced after the meeting that he had been further informed from American officials in Shanghai that the "head of the Chinese Government" had taken a personal interest in the matter and that assurances had been given that the guilty pilot would be punished.

This information had been received here, he said, after the United States had protested against what Mr. Hull today termed the "unlawful, inexcusable and negligent" act of bombing of the Pre[illegible] Hoover.

Use of these strong adjectives by the Secretary came as somewhat a surprise to observers who had previously been given to understand in authoritative quarters that the Chinese Government's behavior was considered proper and satisfactory. Secretary Hull himself said this morning that the United States appreciates the promptness with which the Chinese Government is dealing with the matter.

Other Attacks Recalled

A distinction appears to be drawn between an inability to accept Chinese excuses for the bombing itself, while at the same time feeling that China is now behaving in an honorable fashion and doing everything it can to make adequate redress for its blunder in permitting such a thing to happen.

Another element in the vigor of Secretary Hull's adjectives is the feeling that unless the greatest emphasis possible is placed on American disapproval of the incident itself China might fail to take adequate means to prevent its recurrence. It is recalled that Chinese planes have already dropped bombs on the International Settlement at Shanghai resulting in several American fatalities.

Further, there is probably a desire to avoid any possibility of a charge of favoritism between China and Japan. While the United States has not yet had to make protests to Japan, disquieting reports from Shanghai that Japanese warships are already stopping neutral vessels on the high seas point to the possibility of such an incident taking place. The stronger the character of the protest now to China the better the American position will be in case it is necessary to make protests to Japan.

Evacuation a Problem

Meanwhile, however, there is a much more complicated problem in arranging for evacuation of Americans from Shanghai.

It was learned authoritatively that as a result of the bombing of the President Hoover the Dollar Line has been relieved by American officials in Shanghai of any obligation to continue to make Shanghai a port of call.

How the problem of evacuating Americans will now be met has not yet been solved. About 200 had planned to sail on the President Hoover and President McKinley. About 2000 American citizens in all now remain in Shanghai.

Previous to the bombing incident a "gentleman's agreement" between the line and the emergency committe in Shanghai required Dollar Line ships to put in to Shanghai. The line took the risk involved for the sake of rescuing as many meAricans as would leave. However, the bombing served to emphasize the risk. Ships could no longer approach Shanghai without carrying war risk insurance, so expensive that the lines does not feel it can afford the cost.

American naval vessels in the vicinity could evacuate all nationals in case of an emergency, but are there for just such an emergency and the navy is loath to use them now to take small numbers out of Shanghai. A compromise possibility is for the navy to take refugees out a safe distance from the Yangtze and transfer them to passenger ships at sea.

Other Sino-Japanese news on page 2.

Rival Air Service On Atlantic Route Plan of Ship Line

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—A coordinated plane and ship service across the Atlantic, involving airplanes to bid for the cream of the luxury trade and freight now carried by express liners, and smaller, profitable ships for the slower trade, is contemplated by American Export Lines, which thus enters the trans-Atlantic picture as the second American competitor to Pan American Airways.

Rival to Pan American

Entrance of this steamship company, now operating 18 small freighters in the profitable New York-Mediterranean route, brings a formidable rival to Pan American Airways, about whom charges of monopoly of trans-Atlantic routes often have been made. Pan American, in combination with Imperial Airways of Great Britain and other foreign companies pioneering the trans-Atlantic flying routes, now appear to dominate the picture.

Aviation circles therefore surmise that American Export would win Government permission for its new venture.

Kenneth Gardner, legal counsel for the steamship company, stated before the House Post Office Committe that "Our line feels that air service will supplement steamship service routes and make it possible to discontinue construction of large expensive boats. The practice of the future will be to construct combination passenger and freight boats, but to carry by airplane first-class mail, express matter and the passenger who is in a hurry."

Large Craft Developed

Though American Export Lines are said not to be committed to any type of equipment, Glenn Martin, builder of large flying boats, is reported to be developing a larger craft than any yet built, for the new American Export air service. Sikorsky is also reported building a type which the company will use in the Mediterranean.

American Export has conducted widespread surveys and is reported to have approached all governments involved for permission to operate the service. To operate the airline, American Export intends to find personnel trained by the United States Navy and other agencies and would transfer a number of its own personnel to the airline operating division.

Pulp-Paper Mills And Labor in West Prosper by Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Four years of industrial peace between labor and employers, four years of uninterrupted production, and two more years signed up by mutual contract, is the record and present status of the pulp and paper industry on the Pacific coast.

The plan under which this condition has been made possible is described as "a masterpiece" by Leo S. Burdon, manager of a large bleached sulphite pulp mill at Everett, Wash., and as "the greatest labor-and-operator set-up in the country" by John Sherman, vice-

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Intimate Message From Washington

American Editor 'Discovers' Britain's New Deal Has Been Operating Silently but Effectually During All the U. S. Hullabaloo

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Aug. 31

Since the early days of the New Deal, various reporters have pointed out that the experiments going on here are similar to what has been happening for various lengths of time in Great Britain. Development and regularization of collective bargaining through powerful trade unions; wide blanket of social insurance; government control of hydroelectric power and production and marketing boards all have been precedents for similar trials in the United States.

Most of this was pointed out in a series "Britain's New Deal" published in The Christian Science Monitor in 1935. But up until the present, conservatives in the United States—people who were fighting and crusading against the Roosevelt New Deal as a challenge to liberty—generally failed to realize that a conservative government in Great Britain was carrying out even more sweeping regulation of things that used to be free.

To most American conservatives, Britain still remained synonymous with everything that was solid and sound and nonexperimental, particularly since the last labor government fell and Stanley Baldwin and finally, Neville Chamberlain, remained in authority.

But at long last one American conservative has waked up to what is taking place in Great Britain, and he wakes up with a roar. It is Col. Robert R. McCormick, published of the Chicago Tribune. He has realized that his emotions on studying British internal government should be precisely the same as when he studies developments in Washington. In a series of articles published within the week, Colonel McCormick expresses himself in no uncertain terms, having just returned from England.

Somehow Sounds Familiar

He writes:

England is completely regimented by the very alphabetical tyrannies that we have been resisting with the "Spirit of '76." And in all the papers, either no mention or complimentary references to the Milk Control Board; the Bacon Marketing Board; the Wheat Commission; the Bacon Development Board; the Herring Industry Board; the Textiles Commission; the Hops Marketing Board; the Milk Marketing Board; the Pig Marketing Board; the Potato Marketing Board; the Coal Mines Reorganization Commission; the Electricity Commission; the Fishery Board for Scotland; the Agricultural Marketing Facilities Commission for Great Britain; the Development Commission (for making advances in agriculture, rural industries, land reclamation, harbors, and fisheries): the Forestry Commission and the Colonial Marketing Board. All of them with powers to tyrannize over the subjects.

How did it come about that England, with her tradition of freedom and self-government, has not resisted these encroachments? How is it that while the welkin rang all over the world with our fight for freedom not a sound was heard as England marched under the yoke?

The answer is, the average Englishman did not, and does not, know anything about this fascist advance. Such references as the English newspapers have made to their vanishing liberties have been in the following style:

"Senor Martinez de Hoz, the prominent Argentine cattle owner, tells the Livestock Commission that the policies of English cattle breeders have been faulty. The Gentleman from the Argentine is giving valuable information to the commission to enable it to instruct our cattle breeders."

But, you will say, the press is only needed to inform the multitude. What about the many who get their information from the sources from which the press get theirs? The banker, who told me about all of these commissions, for instance?

He was resigned. The National Government of MacDonald and Baldwin diverted England from the rapid road to ruin it was traveling under the Labor Government of MacDonald. Anything better than that! Is his doctrine . . . which is exactly the doctrine of the people consenting to naziism in Germany and fascism in Italy.

Strikes a Consistent Note

Thus speaks Colonel McCormick, thundering against the British New Deal as eloquently as he bombards the American. The same developments which are fascist to him in one country are fascist in another. And in all this, it would seem, Colonel McCormick is strictly consistent.

But the question, of course, arises, how much of what seems tyrannous to Colonel McCormick in both countries is really tyrannous, and how much is response to underlying national needs that could not be met in any other way.

It is true that Great Britain is a small centralized nation, with most of its governmental authority already centralized in London, operating regularly through an all-powerful executive and legislature rolled into one, and working by means of a highly developed, honest, and efficient civil service.

The United States, on the other hand, is a federalized republic, with much authority scattered among 48 state governments and more in even smaller local units, with a separation of powers in Washington between executive, legislative, and judicial branches, and an inadequate civil service.

Here, to concentrate authority over hydroelectrical power, or the marketing of pigs, involves a serious innovation. In England, government was equipped to handle the administration of local affairs.

It remains true that individual liberties—as of the pig farmer to nurture as many swine as he chose—have been restricted at times in both countries. It even may be that the restrictions on individual freedom in Great Britain are more severe than in the United States, where Colonel McCormick's "Spirit of '76" has been a powerful deterrent, both through the embattled opposition and the safeguards of the written constitution.

But it is interesting and thought-provoking that after the succession of New Dealers who have been rediscovering England to the attempted advantage of their arguments, along comes a vigorous and hard-hitting conservative to "view with alarm" in two continents and among both major branches of the English-speaking peoples.

French Cabinet Assumes Control Of All Railways

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 31—Taking the most significant step since nationalization of the Bank of France a year ago, the French Cabinet at a special meeting today approved and President Lebrun signed a decree setting up a national railway company.

The decree approves the new convention between the State and the railways signed earlier today by the Minister of Public Works and railroad chiefs. In essence this new convention means that the railways of France have now been nationalized.

Details of the new set-up have not been announced yet, but it is understood that the existing six big systems will continue separately, but that the national railway company established by today's decree will be the supreme central organization. The State is to be the principal shareholder under this scheme and labor also is to have a voice in management.

Victory for Léon Blum

The precedent of the Bank of France makes it clear that whatever the details of the new arrangement, the State will in fact become the

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Japanese Pearl Boat Tows Its Captor Safely Into Port

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Like a policeman being led to jail by his prisoner, the Commonwealth patrol launch Larrakia, stationed at Darwin to minimize Japanese pearl poaching activities recently was towed into Darwin by a lugger it had "arrested."

The Larrakia has supplied many jokes for the town since her arrival to take over the pearl poaching beat, but none excels her latest exploit.

She arrested the New Guinea Maru, mother ship of a fleet of Japanese pearling luggers found in territorial waters off Arnhem Land. Captain Haultain, master of the Larrakia, reported by radio he was taking the New Guinea Maru to Darwin. Then for two days no message came from the Larrakia. Anxiety was felt, for, though it was believed the launch's radio had broken down, there was a suspicion some more sinister happening might have occurred.

Officials at Darwin commissioned an airman to seek the Larrakia. He returned after an overnight absence and reported he had sighted the Larrakia, which had signaled "all well." A day or so later Government spokesmen admitted the patrol boat was disabled, and had been forced to release her rich prize and take in tow a smaller Japanese lugger, which later was used to tow the Larrakia. At Goulburn Island, 250 miles from Darwin, an engineer repaired the engines.

Because the Larrakia's batteries were low, all radio transmission had to cease. A man was twice sent to the New Guinea Maru to use her radio, but its instruments had been put out of action.

"I had estimated the New Guinea Maru's draft to be nine or 10 feet, which would allow me to take her through inner channels," Captain Haultain reports, "I found the draft was 12½ feet, and to bring her in, the deep sea passage was necessary. On account of my engine failure, it was necessary for me to come through the inner channels. In the circumstances, I had to release the New Guinea Maru. The lugger was ordered under way and obeyed. When the Larrakia could go no further under her own power, I ordered the lugger to tow us."

Housing Load Falls Heavily On Local Units

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 31—With passage of the Wagner housing bill, the drive to re-house American slum dwellers is declared here by the National Association of Housing Officials only to have begun. The front line of endeavor now shifts to the localities where both initiative and organizing efficiency are now imperative if the program is to be a success.

Only 47 cities have set up the proper machinery to take advantage of the Wagner Housing Act, the Association disclosed. And 18 states as yet have made no arrangements.

Moreover, to quote this association further, "only a handful of housing authorities in the United States are in a position to inaugurate the construction of housing projects within the next six months." It is not merely a question of getting an official body legally qualified to borrow funds which the Federal Government has authorized for official local housing programs, this group points out. Planning of large scale housing projects requires extensive studies of a city planning nature, its directors observe, adding:

"Few cities have at hand sufficient information about such subjects as land use and facilities for transportation, education, and recreation to permit selection of sites for projects that are designed to serve a useful purpose without major changes over a period of at least 60 years."

This requirement is noted also by the American Society of Planning Officials here. Local housing authorities, say these officials, need to proceed in orderly fashion to lay down plans for financing the program, for land acquisition, site-planning, layout and design of the dwelling units, rent schedules, and management.

Most important of all, one housing expert here declared, was for local authorities to learn a great deal about the rent-paying capacity of slum dwellers living in their own communities.

All this is in addition to the actual financial co-operation required of localities by the new act. Local governments under its terms must contribute at least 20 per cent in cash, tax remissions or exemptions if they wish to avail themselves of annual contributions or capital grants from Washington, according to the American Federation of Housing Authorities.

The largest cities in the United States, where the slum problem is gravest, are taking the lead in fitting themselves for the job of low-cost housing construction. The housing authority of New York City was the first to attempt to build houses. It helped establish a precedent for such activities when it obtained, last March, a decision from the Court of Errors and Appeals of New York State confirming the right of a public agency to clear slums through a housing project.

Chicago's new housing authority, appointed in January, might be taken as typical of those being set up in large cities. Its members were named by Mayor, Edward J. Kelly of Chicago and have the approval of the state housing board. Operating under a loan from the city, which its members hope will be converted into an appropriation later, the authority has opened offices in a convenient downtown building and its staff is hard at work gathering data for use in making plans.

to NEW YORK

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How Much Did Congress Spend?

Republican calculator puts total at $10,252,892,556 while Democrats estimate only $9,400,000,000 was required to finance costs of Government in 1937.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—Successive calculations of what Congress actually appropriated at its last session keep sending the bill skyward, and latest figures—totaled by the eager G. O. P. pencil of Representative John Taber, New York—shows $10,252,892,556, as against the best Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia could do—$9,400,000,000.

The latest grand total is reached by including reappropriations. While these may also have been massed in last year's congressional spending, they were not actually expended and hence may be properly included now for they really were appropriated by the Seventy-fifth Congress.

"The worst part of the present situation," said Representative Taber, "is that practically all funds appropriated in this session of Congress will have been spent by the thirtieth of June, 1938. There will be very little of these items carried over unspent, as has been the case in the past.

"In other words, with the single exception of about $2,500,000,000 of relief funds, there is absolutely nothing that has not been made a regular activity of the Government."

Tables Show Spending

Mr. Taber compiled four tables showing the present big-spending trends. His first and comprehensive tabulation shows the massive figures making up the plateau of governmental spending in this recovery year. Four items in this inclusive table—relief, agriculture, independent offices, and first deficiency bill are as large or larger than the total national budgets of 20 years ago, while, a fifth item—Treasury-postoffice—is nearly three times the size of prewar budgets, and about as large as numerous annual budgets in the pre-depression period.

The reappropriations, shown in Table B, add up to $770,883,594 and if this sum is to be included in this year's spending it needs to be taken out of prior years. But it is a legitimate section of 1937's appropriation, chargeable to the "Revolt Congress."

Only one other session of Congress, the second session of the Seventy-Third Congress, back in the pump-priming days of 1934, showed a total substantially exceeding that of 1937, as is indicated in Table C. Expenditures of the first session of the Seventy-Fourth Congress in 1935 were slightly larger than this year's, but not greatly in excess.

Even Mr. Taber's biggest figure may not be taken as absolutely ultimate. Contractual obligations, as he points out, may raise the spending of this Congress by some $250,000,000 and there are still private bills the experts have not been able to total. Mr. Taber puts these last at about $4,000,000.

As an illustration of such private spending, the New York Republican says: "On Friday, Aug. 20, a bill was passed by the House to provide for the purchase by the Government of a quantity of reindeer, a slaughter house and a refrigerating plant, in Alaska, belonging to the Lomen Company, which was in the reindeer business in Alaska in 1914 and which has never been successful.

"In other words, the Government puts up $2,000,000 to bail out a defunct and a failing enterprise.

"On Saturday, we appropriate $2,005,000 out of relief funds for the purpose of buying a forest addition to the Yosemite National Park, to bail out a defunct lumber company which owned San Francisco banks. This was a sample of the type of legislation that we had all through the session . . ."

Taxes on Increase

"Each year we have been told it was absolutely unnecessary for this country to increase taxes and yet every year since the Roosevelt Administration began there has been a bill increasing taxes substantially. No taxes have been abandoned after they were started.

"We are promised in the tax bill that is to be considered at the next session, in November or in January, another increase which will raise $200,000,000 or $300,000,000, but with the spending program that has been inaugurated our Government cannot balance its budget with a tax bill that will raise only around $300,000,000. It will require practically $3,000,000,000 of additional revenue to bring about that result if the spending program is to be continued."

Where Nation's Billions Go

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—The grand total of appropriations made during the first session of the Seventy-fifth Congress just adjourned, including re-appropriations, follow as calculated by Representative John Taber (R) of New York:

Table A

Emergency relief	$1,071,000,000
Agriculture	852,782,813
District of Columbia	67,766,641
Independent offices	1,136,770,977
Interior	197,640,000
Legislative	24,152,534
Navy	527,528,446
State, Justice, Commerce and Labor	127,397,877
Treasury-Postoffice	2,971,646,413
War	512,220,787
First deficiency	948,978,000
Second deficiency	80,727,540
Third deficiency	154,611,528
Public resolutions	472,771,000
Total	$10,252,892,556

N. B.—In addition to these totals, there are so-called "contract authorizations" or contingent liabilities, the sum of which may run to over $350,000,000.

Table B

Substantially involved in the total spending of Congress was an amount of reappropriations, omitted from several prior compilations. These follow:

Relief	$474,000,000
Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit	175,894,000
Independent offices	80,619,279
Interior	23,412,406
Second deficiency bill	12,000,000
Navy	10,000,000
War	517,890

Table C

The high plateau of expenditure reached by this year's Congress has been attained in the following steps:

1931, third session, Seventy-first Congress	$4,583,280,940
1933, first session, Seventy-second Congress	4,627,460,230
1933, second session, Seventy-second and first session, Seventy-third Congress	8,791,396,777
1934, second session, Seventy-third Congress	11,534,278,918
1935, first session, Seventy-fourth Congress	10,690,764,527
1936, second session, Seventy-fourth Congress	10,139,716,831
1937, first session, Seventy-fifth Congress	10,252,892,556

Table D

Part of the present level of spending is due to constantly expanding numbers of people on Uncle Sam's pay roll. Here are the increases in total federal employees:

1930	$60,458
1931	571,368
1932	570,000
1933	377,170
1934	680,181
1935	781,389
1936	819,418
1937-May 31	940,150

One-Room Schools In Pennsylvania Are Disappearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Aug. 31—The policy of school consolidation has caused a heavy decrease in the number of one-room schools in Pennsylvania, according to a report filed by Dr. Lee L. Driver, recently retired chief of the consolidation and transportation division of the state's school system. Since 1930, it says, approximately 4500 schools have been merged into 981 consolidated schools.

One-teacher schools have played an important part in the upbuilding of the educational system in Pennsylvania, and it is estimated that there are still about 2000 schools of this type in the state.

For the proponents of the consolidation movement, however, Dr. Driver's report suggests that with proper administration and financial encouragement, the number of one-room schools could be reduced to not more than 1000. There are 2300 rural school districts in the state.

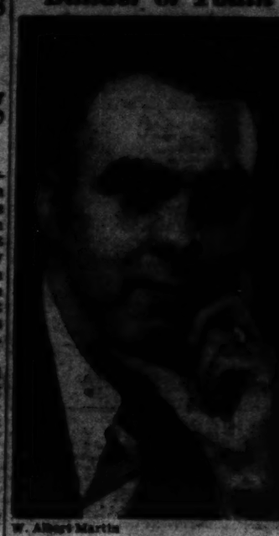
While the merging of schools here has been in progress for almost half a century, it was not until 1919 that consolidation was adopted as a policy by the department of public instruction and the state Council of Education was charged with the encouragement of the movement. The Pennsylvania Legislature gave impetus to it when it passed a bill virtually prohibiting the rebuilding or remodeling of one-room schools in any case where the feasibility of consolidation was apparent.

The basis upon which the administration of consolidation procedure was placed was the right of school directors to close any school for practically any purpose or the mandate to close any school having an average daily attendance of 10 or less than 10.

Of significance in the movement is the fact that in no case has a consolidated school ever been abandoned to return to the one-teacher system. The policy of the State Council of Education is now definitely toward the advocacy of larger units rather than smaller ones.

A principal reason for the increasing trend toward school mergers in Pennsylvania is that it offers better opportunities to apply modern presentation of instructive material and effective school administration to the rural school problem than is offered by any other feasible plan.

Builder of Youth



W. Albert Martin

Leland M. Pryor

President of Civitan International

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif. — "Working with under-privileged boys," declared Leland M. Pryor of this city on his recent election to the presidency of Civitan International, "is the main means by which the major objective of the organization is achieved: Builders of Good Citizenship."

"Each local club is allowed considerable latitude in selecting a project or objective," explained President Pryor, "but in some way it must contribute to the up-building of good citizenship in the local community, state or nation."

Federal Delegates Bar Council for President

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

Although the general structure of government had now been practically complete for some time in the draft of the new Constitution, there remained one element of the structure with which almost no one was satisfied. This was the manner of electing the Executive or President. Yet soon after the slave trade compromise there began to be headway from on a solution of this puzzle. Today: Convention disapproves Executive Council to ratify presidential appointments.

Tomorrow: Delegates rule vote of two thirds of senators present necessary to ratify any treaty.

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia,
Sept. 7, 1787

Appointment to offices and jobs under the prospective Federal Government must rest between the President and the Senate, the Constitutional Convention reaffirmed today. It refused the strong plea of Col. George Mason for an Executive Council of six for the particular purpose of ratifying appointments in place of leaving this power to the Senate.

"In rejecting a council to the President we are about to try an experiment on which the most despotic governments have never ventured," declared Colonel Mason, "The Grand Signor himself has his Divan."

He proposed that members of the council be chosen by the Senate or the Legislature, two from the eastern states, two from the middle and two from the southern. Such an agency would save the constant sitting of the Senate which he said would be expensive and possibly dangerous. The Senate also was too unwieldy for filling small offices down to such as tide-waiters.

Franklin Approves Proposal

Doctor Franklin supported the proposal as furnishing "not only a check on a bad President, but a relief to a good one." The convention, he thought, seemed too much to fear cabals in an appointment by a number and to ignore the experience of caprices and intrigues by favorites in appointments by a single person as in a monarchy.

Some kind of an executive council, indeed exists in nine of the 13 States as a check on the powers of the governors or presidents of those states, and in the remaining four a ratifying power is exercised by the agatch as proposed in the National Government.

Mr. Wilson favored a council if its advice were not made obligatory. "There can be no good executive without a responsible appointment of officers to execute. Responsibility is in a manner destroyed by such an agency of the Senate," he said.

But Mr. King remarked that most of the inconveniences charged to the Senate are incident to a council of advice. He did not suppose the Senate would sit constantly or that it would appoint all the minute officers. These would be chosen by the higher officers of the departments.

Gouverneur Morris said, "As the President is to nominate, there will be security." He with Mr. Pinckney previously had submitted a detailed plan for a Council of State but he accepted the judgement of the committee of detail that it was more likely to be used as a cloak for the President than as a check on him.

The Mason amendment received the votes of only three states and the pending clause on appointments was adopted by general consent.

Some indication the President nevertheless may have his own cabinet of advisers is thought to be contained in a later provision adopted authorizing him "to call for the opinions of the heads of departments." This is the only mention of heads of executive departments but it is assumed that as in the Morris-Pinckney plan there will be ministers and secretaries of domestic affairs, foreign affairs, commerce and finance, war and the marine and so forth.

The convention also adopted a provision recommended by Mr. Randolph that the Legislature may establish what officer shall act as President "in case of the death, resignation or disability of the President and Vice-President."

Some opposition arose to the clause that the Vice-President shall be ex-officio President of the Senate, Mr. Gerry was against having any Vice-President. "We might as well put the President himself at the head of the Legislature," he expostulated. "The close intimacy that must subsist between the President and Vice-President makes it absolutely improper."

Gouverneur Morris dryly replied that, "The Vice-President then will be the first heir apparent that ever loved his father."

Sherman Sees No Danger

Mr. Sherman also saw no danger in the situation. The Vice-President must be given something to do, and otherwise some state would be deprived of the vote of one of its members by his being made President of the Senate, after such pains had been taken to preserve the equality of votes.

Another explanation of the office of Vice-President was given by Mr. Williamson. It was he who six weeks ago suggested requiring electors to vote for more than one candidate so one of the votes would go to some one outside the State. This idea having been adopted, it was necessary to provide an office for the second man.

Coming to the provision that consent of two-thirds of the members of the Senate should be necessary for the approval of a treaty, Mr. Madison moved to make an exception in favor of treaties of peace in order that a war be not unnecessarily prolonged. This motion was carried, after short discussion, but just before adjournment Mr. Williamson and Mr. Spaight of North Carolina became concerned about this, possibly remembering the interior feeling of people in the territory beyond the mountains against permitting Spain to close navigation on the Mississippi. They moved to require two-thirds concurrence for any treaty of peace affecting territorial rights.

This whole question appeared likely to be reopened, for Mr. Gerry had said against the Madison motion that in treaties of peace the dearest interests of the nation, such as fisheries and the like, will be at stake, and that the extremities of the continent will be in danger of being sacrificed.

Geneva

(Continued from Page 1)

at sea and in the air, in central as well as in North China.

"Thus, the case of aggression is pure and simple; China is exercising her natural right of self defense, the failure of all other means of repelling violence having compelled her to resort to force which is contrary to China's will; Japan's present action in China is a continuation of the aggressive program started in Manchuria in September, 1931.

"Japan now has occupied the Peiping-Tientsin area and is bent upon extension and occupation of the whole of North China, and the domination of other regions in spite of all her assurances that no territorial designs in this country. She is attempting to destroy all the work of reconstruction of the Chinese nation, so steadily and assiduously undertaken in the last 10 years.

"Thus, by deliberately disturbing peace in the Far East, Japan has violated the fundamental principles of the Covenant of the League of Nations, using war as an instrument of national policy and ignoring all pacific means of settlement of international controversies, violated the Paris peace pact of 1927; acting contrary to a pledge to respect sovereignty, independence and territorial administrative integrity of China, she has violated the nine-power treaty concluded in Washington in 1922."

The American copy of the note, said to be an informative statement rather than a direct appeal under any special section of the League Covenant, was sent to the American Legation at Berne and also to Howard Bucknell, new American representative at Geneva.

New Jersey Strike Of Iron Workers Ends at Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 31—Strikes involving more than 1500 shop fabricators in North Jersey's iron plants and outside iron workers who walked out in sympathy have ended in a conference between employers and union officials yesterday, it was announced by Harry Katchen, secretary of the Structural and Ornamental Iron Association of New Jersey, an employers' group.

The strike was called a month ago by shop men who had been organized by the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Ironworkers' Union, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, and caused a general tieup of building construction. Other trades subsequently were thrown out of work.

Details of the agreement effected were not revealed, although Mr. Katchen said it provided union recognition and wage increases.

President Vetoes Bills for Benefit Of Private Cases

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 31 (AP)—Two measures passed by Congress for the relief of individuals bore President Roosevelt's veto today. The President, resting at the summer White House here, acted on the bills late yesterday.

One was a Senate bill proposing to relieve Samuel Richard Mann of San Antonio, Texas, of the balance of his debt to the Government, which was $1298 last July 31. The debt originally was $2215 and resulted, the President said, from the "erroneous" payment of emergency officers' retirement pay concurrently with active duty pay.

Liquidation is being effected by withholding from Mr. Mann part of his monthly disability compensation benefits. The President says, "The facts in this case are similar to those in other overpayment cases and there is no reason evident why this particular case should receive special consideration."

The other veto was a House bill for payment of $5495 to Walter W. Johnston of Washington, for services rendered the Shipping Board and for use of appliances owned and operated by him in connection with the launching of ships for the board in the World War.

The President said the records showed Johnston was "fully compensated' under a court of claims decision awarding him $20,000.

Union Contract Held Invalid

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Washington: The National Labor Relations Board said today a contract between the National Electric Products Corporation and the A. F. of L. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was invalid. The company in Pittsburgh complied with a Federal Court order which in effect ordered its employees to join the international brotherhood.

A federal judge recently upheld a closed-shop contract which the brotherhood obtained with the company at Cambridge, Penna.

The board said the company had violated the Wagner Labor Relations act by encouraging membership in the brotherhood and by recognizing it as the representative of the employees at a time when the company knew "the brotherhood did not represent the free choice of a majority of its employees. Because of unrefuted testimony that the brotherhood was given its status in the plant by interference and coercion by the management, the board finds that the contract between the company and the brotherhood is invalid."

Milwaukee, Wis.: The executive board of the United Automobile Workers of America adjourned to Detroit, Mich., after adding one more member to Homer Martin's faction. The board decided to remove Michael Gallo of Baltimore, Md., elected by the southern district, on grounds of ineligibility, thereby increasing President Martin's majority to 16 out of 24. It named Fred Peiper of Atlanta, Ga., to take Mr. Gallo's place claiming Mr. Gallo had not been a member of his local a year.

Mr. Martin told his group and opponents that adoption of a compromise plan after John Lewis' visit here was necessary to prevent dissection of the organization which would have meant "discarding of U. A. W. contracts by every major automobile manufacturer."

The executive board will reconvene in Detroit, Sept. 13.

Pittsburgh: National headquarters of the S. W. O. C. stated its organizer had been instructed to arrange for the simultaneous expiration of all contracts with steel producers next March 1. "We are doing it so all contracts will expire on the same day and we can bargain simultaneously with leaders of big steel," the union statement said.

New York: A strike of 4500 taxicab drivers was threatened by union leaders after three companies withheld cabs from 800 drivers. Otto Gottfreund, general manager of the Sunshine-Radio System, said the men had been barred from cabs because they were not paid-up union members.

A closed-shop provision and minimum-wage clause contained in an agreement reached between cab companies and the Transport Workers Union, C. I. O. affiliate, already had gone into effect.

"This is a maneuver on the part of operators to avoid paying minimum wages," said Eugene Connolly, chairman of the union's organizing committee. He said many of the men "locked out" had been unable to meet union dues in full but were considered in good standing.

New York: The labor war among the high C's is ended. Peace was restored when members of the Grand Opera Artists Association voted unanimously to relinquish their American Federation of Labor Charter to the American Guild of Musical Artists, which is headed by Lawrence Tibbet.

Under a new charter issued by Frank Gillmore, president of the Associated Actors and Artists of America, members of the Grand Opera Artists Association, most of whom are engaged by the "popular priced" opera companies, automatically qualify for membership in the guild. The guild, in which most of the Metropolitan and Chicago Opera headliners are enrolled, had been criticized recently by the artists group as "snobbish."

Seattle, Washington—Sixteen former Seattle Star employees, controversy over whom led the American Newspaper Guild to call a strike last month, filed a $250,000 Superior Court damage complaint against Mayor John F. Dore, Dave Beck, teamsters' union leader; William Green, A. F. L. president, and Leo Flynn, Mr. Green's Pacific Northwest representative. The complaint charged defendants with "malicious interference" in employer-employee relationships at the Star.

The Guild contends the 16 plaintiffs were dismissed from the circulation department when they declined to surrender membership in the Guild and join a teamster affiliate.

Loyalists Report Gains

MADRID, Aug. 31 (AP)—The capture of several strategic mountain positions in the Sierra Nevada range west of Almeria, near the south coast of Spain, was announced by the Government today in communiqués telling of a new offensive in southern Spain.

Government forces dislodged Insurgents from their tight grip on part of the Sierra Nevada, which in some places rises to heights of 10,000 feet.

The Insurgents have held the entire length of the range, running westward from the sea behind Almeria, since the fall of Malaga on Feb. 8.

The Government troops, in a series of attacks extending over several days, wrested strategic positions from the Insurgents in the vicinity of Orjiva, Darnajo and Calar, points overlooking Granada.

The Insurgents made several strong counter-attacks, but the Government said that all of them were repulsed.

It was disclosed meantime that the Valencia Government, in combating mounting food costs, had fixed maximum wholesale and retail prices on essential foods. In most cases the prices set represented drastic reductions in current costs.

The price of eggs, for example, which had been selling in many places for the equivalent of $1 a dozen, was fixed at 13 cents a dozen.

Other retail prices fixed by decree and computed on the basis of the official exchange rate follow: Olive oil, 16 cents a quart; beans, five cents a pound; rice, four cents a pound; sugar, eight cents a pound; beef, with 25 per cent bone, 20 cents a pound; milk, six cents a quart; and bread, three cents a pound.

However, these prices in many cases will mean nothing to Madrid residents, for most of the articles aren't to be had at any price.

Hitler Parley With Mussolini Held Assured

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Aug. 31—Reports of a meeting between Premier Mussolini of Italy and Chancellor Hitler of Germany to take place some time in September in Munich or Berchtesgaden, are again freely circulating in this country, and there is reason to believe that this time they are correct, though Fascist authorities describe them as premature.

In German circles here it was admitted in early summer that a meeting between Il Duce and Der Fuehrer had been arranged, and that the date of the interview would be fixed when international circumstances permitted. The present now appears favorable for such meeting.

The meeting would be particularly significant in view of the pending diplomatic negotiations on outstanding European problems. The Rome-Berlin axis has now become one of the fundamental bases of Italian foreign policy, and while Fascist Italy is seeking friendship with two western democratic powers she will not renounce her friendship with Germany, which has given positive results.

There is no intention, it is said, to transform the present political understanding between Rome and Berlin into a regular alliance, since the axis has functioned sufficiently well, but there is equally no intention of allowing the other powers to weaken it, since this understanding is declared to be the only reason that Europe is still safe from the "Bolshevik menace."

A. F. of L. Organizes Seamen for Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

hundreds of millions of dollars and that the public has suffered as much as either employers or employees.

"We sincerely hope there shall not be a recurrence of such costly strikes, and pledge ourselves to use every means at our command to prevent such economic waste."

While repeating that the A. F. of L. would do everything possible to avoid strikes, Mr. Holt added "at the same time we will retaliate if the National Maritime Union or any other dual group tries to force the A. F. of L. out of the maritime field."

The National Maritime Union is the rival organization affiliated with the C. I. O. and contesting with the seaman's union.

"We have every reason to believe the overwhelming majority in the maritime field resents the C. I. O. organizing tactics and heavy special assessments that are being levied on the seamen of the National Maritime Union without their consent," Mr. Ross declared.

"American seamen also resent the communist influence manifesting itself in the National Maritime Union. They have found that every real seaman who is elected to office finds himself deprived of any executive authority due to the fact that known communists give orders and unless these orders are carried out the executives are demoted and deprived of their official status.

"It is our intention to do away with the practice of charging exorbitant initiation fees and useless assessments."

Confident of Future

Concerning the future of the seamen's union, recently taken over by the A. F. of L. at the request of the union itself, Mr. Ross said, "The new executive committee has no desire to supervise affairs of the seamen's organization indefinitely and as soon as real seamen are organized into a compact unit affiliated with the A. F. of L. and a program is completed that will bring about a close harmonious relationship between seamen and other maritime groups, we shall turn over the affairs of the seamen to such leaders as the seamen themselves select.

"The new executive committee is receiving numerous applications from groups of seamen throughout America, and we have every cause to think that within the next 60 days every real seaman who believes in majority rule and democratic procedure and subscribes to Americanism as opposed to communism will come into the reorganized seamen's union.

Program Outlined

"It is the plan of the executive committee to utilize as organizers members who have the confidence of the American seamen. These organizers, selected from among the seamen themselves, will have the cooperation of organizers of the American Federation of Labor throughout America, as well as organizers of the International Longshoremen's Association and of officials of state federations of labor and central labor unions.

"We are confident of success and shall use the men and money of the American Federation of Labor until the International Seamen's Union is reorganized on a sound basis."

Procedure for rebuilding the seamen's union was completed here Saturday at a meeting of the A. F. of L. executive council. International officers of the union resigned to make way for the new executive committee, headed by Mr. Green, with Joseph P. Ryan, president of the lonshoremen's association, the third member.

Pines Safe in Yosemite Park

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—After a period of anxiety concerning the proposed sugar pine addition to Yosemite National Park in California, the Department of the Interior is now to proceed immediately with the acquisition of the ancient and valuable trees.

Early in July, Congress passed legislation authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the tract bordering the western boundary of Yosemite. However, funds earmarked for the purchase were tied up by subsequent legislation reapportioning old balances, but making no provision for their use for land acquisition.

The national park service became alarmed when a lumber company was reported to be taking advantage of the legislative situation to continue logging in the area.

The signing of the Third Deficiency Act, containing $2,005,000 for the purchase of the tract, now makes it possible for the department to proceed immediately with acquisition.

The Yosemite Sugar Pine Lumber Company which holds title to 6700 of the 7200 acres in the tract has promised full co-operation. It has explained that its only operations within the acquisition area were "inevitable" as a part of operating activities outside the acquisition area. The company has denied any intention "to thwart or embarrass the Government in the pursuit of its desire to acquire the acquisition area."

Entente Solidarity Backed by Premiers

SINAIA, Roumania, Aug. 31 (AP)—Deliberations of the foreign ministers of the Little Entente—Roumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia—proceeded without obvious hitch today and an official communiqué said they would demonstrate anew "the Entente solidarity."

The two-day conversations opened yesterday with the question of closer relations with Italy and Germany expected to figure prominently.

On this phase, informed sources believed that Yugoslavia favored greater economic co-operation with the Rome and Berlin Governments, while Czechoslovakia was inclined toward closer entente unity to the exclusion of other powers.

Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, the Yugoslavian Premier and Foreign Minister, commented after two lengthy sessions that "there is little prospect of any surprise." Whether this referred to the Italo-German problem was not disclosed.

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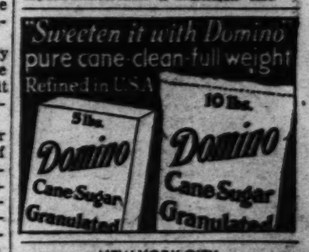

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'76 Units to March In Constitution Fete

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30 (AP)—The Legion of Historic Military Commands, many wearing the uniforms and bearing the colors of Revolutionary War days, will march through the streets of Philadelphia Sept. 8 to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Constitution, which bound into one union the colonies their founders freed.

The gathering of the legion, from the original 13 states, has been arranged by the committee planning the anniversary celebration. Soldiers of the old commands will serve as an escort Sept. 17 to Governors invited to the celebration to represent the original states.

Historic Philadelphia units which will act as hosts include the Washington Grays; the first troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry; the Old Guard Infantry Corps and the Old State Fencibles and State Fencibles Infantry.

Chiang Calls on World Powers To Halt Invasion by Japan

NANKING, Aug. 31 (AP)—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Premier and supreme army commander of China, told the nations of the world today that their own safety made necessary immediate international intervention to end the Sino-Japanese war.

"Intervention is imperative, not only for China's sake but for international safety," the Generalissimo declared in an interview.

"If the nations of the world recognize the menace of Japanese aggression and wish to prevent its consequences from descending on the whole world, directly and indirectly, they should take immediate action."

Sitting beside the Generalissimo was Mme. Chiang, the former Mei-Ling Soong, his American-educated wife, who acted as interpreter.

"The simple truth," General Chiang said, "is that Japan acted with the object of crushing China and establishing a continental empire for herself. The significance of this fact needs no emphasis.

"China happens to be fighting, with inadequate equipment, not only its own battle but the battle of all those nations who base their lives on the sanctity and validity of treaties, and especially, those whose large commercial interests in China are being systematically destroyed and their representatives driven away."

"Incident Making" Charged

Asked what he considered the main results of the war to date, the Generalissimo listed four points.

"The first result is a united rallying of the people of China to defend themselves against a ruthless foe that disregards all canons of international law and all sense of human decency in invading China on false pretenses and destroying the lives and property of noncombatants, Chinese and foreign.

"The second result is the apparent acceptance by the powers of the displacement of international law and the substitution therefor of a system of fake 'incident making' which is used as a justification for chastising a country by invading it, occupying it and annexing parts of it. That is what happened in Manchuria and that is what Japan intends now.

"The third result is the revelation of the systematic intention of Japan to devastate the most important seaports of China so that commerce will be ruined and foreign interests driven from the continent; these interests were driven from Korea and from Manchuria.

Deep Distrust Aroused

"The fourth result is that Japan is steadily wiping out her own investments in China and destroying her own commercial opportunities in a land where wise, statesmanlike and courteous treatment on her part would undoubtedly have given her almost a monopoly of trade as well as the high respect of China's great population of 400,000,000. Instead of admiration she has rooted hatred and distrust deep in the Chinese heart and mind."

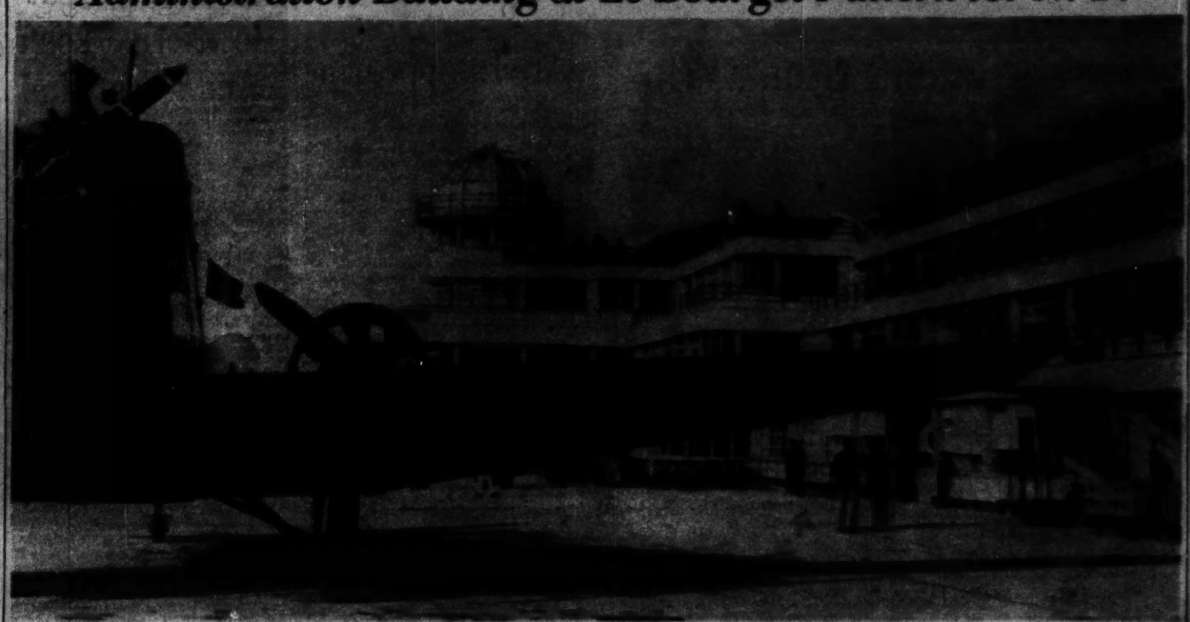
General Chiang said that he firmly believed China would not be defeated if Japan continued the war. "Whatever the outcome China will defend her country to the bitter end."

In answer to the question of what action foreign powers might take to end the fighting around Shanghai, the Generalissimo replied:

"The question of intervention rests with the powers which, like the United States, created the Kellogg pact and the Nine-Power Treaty and who organized the League of Nations with its Covenant. A distinct responsibility rests on the shoulders of someone to prevent the utter ruin of China."

General Chiang declared it was not difficult to prophesy "what will happen to the trade of foreign nations if Japan should defeat China and secure domination over China; nor does it require special prescience to estimate what may happen politically."

Administration Building at Le Bourget Pattern for N. Y.



International — Building at North Beach Will Be Along Same Lines to Allow Spectators to See Planes Coming In and Taking Off

Soviet Children Are Joining In War on 'Public Enemies'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Soviet Russia's school children, from the age of 8 years, are joining in the nation-wide hunt for spies, "wreckers" and every variety of "public enemy" which has continued without interruption since last March.

The children's newspaper Pioneer Pravda recently printed an invitation to them. It declared:

"In our conversations today, children, we want to tell you how enemies of the people try to get at our young people, to use them in the foul process of undermining our country. Every Soviet school child must become more watchful, must be always on guard. . . .

"We have recently exposed and arrested many enemies occupying high positions in the Young Communist League. The example of these men and women teaches one more good lesson to all our young people, all our children: how it is necessary to be watchful, how the machinations of the enemy must be exposed."

The arrests thus mentioned involved a large part of the men and women who have guided the Young Communist League for years. Those seized were all members of the Communist Party, and many joined the party before the revolution. The morale of youth organizations naturally has been shaken by the disclosure that men and women they had respected for years as model leaders were actually "spies, wreckers and public enemies."

Those arrested included several high officials in the Moscow headquarters of the Young Communist League, and a majority of the highest officials in the Ukraine, the Azov-Black Sea Region, and the Urals. At least one important official of the League was arrested in every one of the 11 Soviet republics.

Mr. Kissoff explained that followers of Trotsky, Bukharin, and other discredited Communist leaders had been especially active among young people. They exaggerated present hardships in order to undermine youthful confidence in the ultimate triumph of Communism and in Stalin's leadership. Young people, because they lacked political experience and had not been "hardened in the class struggle" did not understand how to recognize their enemies, he declared.

Soviet newspapers, in justifying the arrests, repeated the new form of harsh chauvinism which is being taught today to all Soviet young people and children. The world, they were told, is now divided into two hostile parts; the Soviet Union is one part, and all other countries together are the other.

The newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda, which has the largest circulation among Soviet young people, outlined this conception more definitely than ever before. Explaining that the Soviet Union, the land of socialism, was hemmed in on all sides by "capitalist surroundings," the newspaper added.

"This means that outside the Soviet Union, on five-sixths of the land surface of the earth, exist powers hostile to us, which miss no opportunity to undermine and destroy our power, which organize inside our country elements hostile to us. The remaining fractions of the old (Communist) opposition to Lenin and Stalin are the chief support for the undermining work of our foreign enemies."

Shanghai Fliers Cautious on New Bombing Attacks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Aug. 31—Chinese troops continue their arrival in the Shanghai area and now total 14 divisions, according to a Japanese estimate.

Meanwhile the Japanese army is preparing an onslaught on all fronts, indicating the probability of at least one great battle unless the Japanese flanking thrust toward Liuho and Lotien accelerates to a point of requiring the reversal of Chinese plans for the withdrawal of all forces to an inland line.

The Chinese bombing of the President Hoover, Dollar Line refugee ship, freely acknowledged as an error, is the culmination of the most stupendous series of blunders in aerial history, both sides participating.

Japan's major contribution was the wounding of the British Ambassador to China, Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen. Both sides, it is understood, are tightening precautions and this has eased apprehension among the foreigners here.

N. Y. to Dramatize Aviation As Radio City Does the Air

News in Aviation

Aviation in the United States is about to have its "Radio City."

Just as the radiocasters used tall towers, modern building materials and studio atmosphere to dramatize the simple fact of crooners' and coloraturas' voices running through wires and shot into the air, so the creation of a truly international air terminal at North Beach may dramatize the crossing of the oceans and the meeting place of the land airways of the United States.

This first really great "prestige" airport in the United States should help, as does Radio City for radio, to create a genuine popular enthusiasm for aviation.

America at present has no airport which stirs by the very magic of its name. The Miami seabase of Pan American Airways comes the nearest perhaps to this classification. The Thursday departures from there to the West Indies, Central and South America are events which as much as possible of Miami takes in.

Playing Up the Spectator

In the modernization of Croyden, Le Bourget and Tempelhof, the governments of those nations have been wise in playing up to the spectator side of the field as well as providing modern service and passenger facilities for the airlines calling there. Foreign visitors have stated that it is quite the customary thing to spend an evening at one of these airports to watch what goes on. The pleasantest way to do this, of course, is sitting down at tables and dining which these fields have provided for spectator visitors as well as actual passengers.

So it may be in New York. Purchase of the North Beach airport from the Curtiss-Wright interests has been approved by the New York City Board of Estimate at a cost of $1,300,000. The Estimate Board also authorized Frank J. Tyler, controller, to proceed with purchase or condemnation of a hill at the southwest corner of the air port site. Soon steam shovels are expected to be biting into this hill whose volume of fill will extend the present field of 105 acres to 429 acres out into Flushing and Bowery Bays.

Underwritten by WPA

With the Sinking Fund Commission's approval of the North Beach field officially committing the city to the project, the $12,762,500 which the improvement and building program is estimated to cost will be underwritten by a WPA loan. That this money will be forthcoming seems likely since the project has the approval of Pan American Airways who will use it in collaboration with the co-operating foreign governments pioneering transatlantic service, and the Bureau of Air Commerce, whose director, Fred Fagg Jr., inspected the site recently with Mayor LaGuardia and other federal and city officials.

Bordered by the Grand Central Parkway, the North Beach airport is accessible from all parts of New York City, and it is anticipated that if Mayor LaGuardia plans are carried out, the campaign to have New York City's air mail terminal transferred from Newark, N. J., will be continued in favor of the new North Beach terminal rather than Floyd Bennett field in Brooklyn.

According to Mayor LaGuardia's plan there would be two distinct terminals at North Beach—one for marine airplanes on the Bowery Bay side and another for land planes on the parkway side. The former would have extensive facilities for customs, immigration, public health and corporation offices.

When this establishment is completed and running, it is predicted that the "sailings" from this point by air to Europe are certain to be as well attended as any of those now occurring at the steamer docks on the North River in New York.

* * *

Air Races Schedule

In the early morning hours of Sept. 3, a dozen or more of the fastest planes in the country, piloted by some of aviation's most noted names, will line up at Los Angeles for the start of the Bendix race, prime speed and distance race, opener for the National Air Races at Cleveland, Sept. 4 to 8.

And four days of blazing speed, right from the start of the Bendix, will be the keynote of the United States classic air meet.

At Los Angeles in the Bendix starting line will be Col. Roscoe Turner, No. 1 speed pilot of the country, who will be piloting his Brown B2 racer. Another older Turner ship, the Wedell-Williams, will be flown by his co-pilot, Lieut. Joseph Mackey.

Then there are two "mystery" ships, one a new Seversky design, which will be flown by Frank W. Fuller, sportsman-pilot. For the first time in the Bendix, Capt. Alex Papana, a foreign flier from Roumania, will compete with a mystery design built by Bellanca. Immediately after Capt. Papana's participation in the Bendix he will depart on a New York to Roumania good will flight.

At least two women will compete in the Bendix race. Louise Thaden won the race last year and Laura Ingalls came second, beating a male field. Vincent Bendix, airplane accessory manufacturer, has increased the Bendix prize to $28,000 this year with $13,000 for the winner. After checking across the finish line at Cleveland, the winner may continue on to Bendix field, New Jersey, where an additional prize of $4000 will be given to the pilot who lands there first in the transcontinental dash.

* * *

Flying Brevities

"Flivver" planes with ratings of 65 to 80 miles an hour will provide one of the outstanding events in the National Air Races in Cleveland this year. Pilots, limited in this race to planes costing $2000 or less with a maximum rating of 40 horsepower, will be asked to pick a cross-country course from a hat, estimate its flying time, and take-off. Pilot coming nearest to his estimate will be declared the winner.

"Thermal" flying—the art of using warm air movements to keep motorless gliders aloft—is to be tested at Bakersfield, Calif., on Labor Day, Sept. 6, in the soaring meet of the Southern California Soaring Society. At Bakersfield the prevailing north and westerly currents of air thrust upward by the mountains there provide the lift which is the life of soaring. Noted members of the society are W. H. Bowlus, Wallace Beery, Vance Breese, Jay Buston and Stanley Hall.

* * *

Earhart Trophy Race

Though Amelia Earhart will be missing from the National Air Races this year the Amelia Earhart trophy race which she started last year for women pilots has been permanently founded with a perpetual award by the race committee.

The Thompson trophy race, premier closed course air speed race of the National Air Races, will this year be changed to a quadrangular course instead of triangular as in the past. Also stepped up to 200 miles from 150, the Thompson Race will be entered by Col. Roscoe Turner, Lieut. Joseph Mackey, a Turner pilot; Earl Orrman, Frank Fuller and S. J. Wittman.

* * *

New Speed Plane

The "Delgado Flash," a high streamlined speed plane built by students in the Delgado Trades School in New Orleans is considered a potent factor in the Thompson race at the National Air Races this year.

P.O. Blocks Deal By Two Air Lines; Calls It Merger

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Postoffice Department's chief counsel sought to block what he said is an attempt of United Air Lines to swallow Western Air Express.

Karl A. Crowley, department solicitor, recommended that Postmaster General James A. Farley disapprove a proposed contract for through air sleeper service from New York to Los Angeles, Calif., to be operated jointly by two lines. He said the proposed arrangement is an illegal subterfuge for a virtual merger.

The air lines stated at a department hearing recently that their purpose was to eliminate a transfer of planes at Salt Lake City, Utah, now necessary because United Air Lines connects with San Francisco, Calif., and can reach Los Angeles only by transfer to Western Air Express planes.

Post Office objection to any airline consolidations which would place too many air mail contracts in the hands of a single airline is considered in aviation circles to be reason for Solicitor Crowley's attempt to block a "through" traffic arrangement between United Air Lines and Western Air Express.

United Air Lines holds major east-west transcontinental air mail contracts, terminating at San Francisco and Seattle, Wash., and border-to-border air mail contracts on the Pacific coast. This, it is felt, is now even more than regulations of the Post Office will allow. Corporate control of Western Air Express, the post office solicitor apparently feels, will give United Air Lines actual control of another primary air mail route, this time out of Los Angeles to the East.

Aviation observers consider, however, that United and Western Air are already closely integrated. Western's pilots and stewardesses are attired similarly ' United employees; Western uses the same type of Boeing transport equipment and has planes overhauled at United shops.

Statement by Chinese Envoy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—Following his conference with Secretary Hull in which he offered the Nanking Government's full apology for the shelling of the Dollar liner President Hoover, Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Ambassador, issued the following statement on behalf of his government:

"The Dollar steamer, President Hoover, was bombed Aug. 30, 1937, by mistake by a Chinese airplane near the mouth of the Yangtse river and several passengers and crew were injured. The position of the ship when hit was between two Japanese vessels and she was therefore mistaken for a Japanese transport by the airman who had absolutely no intention of attacking any American ship or ships of any friendly country.

"Acting under instruction of my Government I called on Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, this morning to express in the name of my Government profound regret over the accident and to inform the Secretary of State that the Chinese Government assumed the responsibility and is ready to make redress for the accident."

Shanghai's Settlements

Shanghai's foreign settlements cover an area of eight and two-thirds square miles.

Oregon Farmers Refuse Union Hours Harvesting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Oregon farmers oppose demands of the cannery, fruit and agricultural workers union that they consider a closed shop in harvesting their crops.

A resolution sent to farm organizations requesting a vote on the question declares that farmers will not tolerate labor interference with business men, truck operators or themselves in handling the crops.

More than 400 farmers from Hood River County voted unanimously to refuse to consider any union demand for closed shop conditions.

THE ONONDAGA ... at SYRACUSE

Here's a fine hotel you can't afford to miss. People of consequence have been staying here for years.

Every appointment in its best summer dress. Cool . . . comfortable . . . delightful.

Freshness of atmosphere you're bound to like.

The ONONDAGA

Japanese United for Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

bells to attract further attention is to feel that the end of the world must have occurred, so piercing and insistent are the cries, especially when a group of distributors comes rushing out of a newspaper office together.

The discipline which is characteristic of the Japanese people has been preserved. While the details of the massacre of Japanese in Tungchow were strongly emphasized in the press there have apparently been no reprisals in the shape of attacks on Chinese in Japan. At the same time repatriation of Chinese in Japan is proceeding rapidly. The majority of 4000 Chinese students who are matriculated at Japanese universities have returned to their homes.

The collection of funds to provide comforts for the soldiers is proceeding briskly; the Army fund has now passed the 5,000,000-yen mark; that of the Navy exceeds 2,000,000 yen. North China news tends to crowd out everything else in the newspapers. A host of Japanese correspondents and cameramen accompanied the troops and a number of them incurred notable risks in carrying out their professional duties. One correspondent of Asahi, one of the largest Tokyo dailies, was killed during the fighting at Nanyuan, south of Peiping.

Police Forces Augmented

Normal life in Tokyo has not yet been very much disturbed. There is apparently no serious fear of Chinese air raids and no special precautions have been enforced. The regular anti-aircraft defense tests, when the capital is plunged into darkness for several nights, have been set for September. Police forces have been strengthened; and protection against crime is probably greater than in ordinary times. The police, who usually remain in the stone boxes which serve as local stations are more often to be seen patrolling the streets. The exodus during the hot and steamy summer to seashore and mountains is less pronounced than usual.

The public reaction to an outbreak of hostilities, which gives signs of becoming more serious than the "Manchurian Incident" before it is over, is what every experienced observer of the Japanese people expected. It has taken the form of unanimous support of the Government and the Army. The most left-wing group in the Diet, the Social Mass Party, voted for the war credits and for resolutions denouncing China, along with the old-line parties, the Seiyukai and the Minseito.

There is absolutely no articulate anti-war sentiment. The liberals with whom one talks hope for nothing more than a localization of the conflict and an early compromise adjustment of some kind. Even those who are not enthusiastic over the North China developments are inclined to accept it fatalistically, as something that could not be avoided.

At the same time there are fairly well substantiated rumors of some private differences of opinion behind the governmental façade of complete unity. While Army and Navy officers generally take the stiff, unyielding attitude that national prestige must be vindicated to the limit and that the best means of bringing the Chinese to "reason" is to hit them over the head hard and often, financiers are not oblivious of the unfavorable implications of an enterprise that has quickly added more than 500,000,000 yen to the debit side of a budget that was already badly out of balance.

Yangtse Trade Disrupted

Mercantile and shipping interests are concerned over the suspension of Japanese trade in the Yangtse Valley, where the enforced evacuation of almost all Japanese residents has involved serious property losses. And diplomats realize that, while the first weeks of the conflict have passed without any overt signs of foreign intervention, an extension of the theater of hostilities, or an attempt to make the blockade of the coast of China complete will greatly multiply vexing issues with foreign powers, and especially with Great Britain and the United States.

So there are forces working here, if not to stop the war, which seems almost impossible, unless China yields along the whole line, to confine it to those regions where injury to foreign interests is least to be apprehended. At the moment the minimum Japanese aspiration would seem to be the extension of substantial political and economic control, in one form or another, over practically all China north of the Yellow River.

Americans Describe Bombing

ABOARD THE PRESIDENT HOOVER (By Radio to Shanghai), Aug. 31 (AP)—American travelers aboard this liner told today of their narrow escape when the peace of the afternoon tea hour yesterday was suddenly broken by a squadron of four Chinese air raiders.

The Hoover arrived outside the fairway buoy in the estuary of the Yangtse, 50 miles down river from Woosung, at 2:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon and anchored, awaiting the tide for the trip up the Yangtse to its confluence with the Whangpoo. There she would have taken on American refugees from Shanghai.

About 5:15 p. m. four Chinese planes suddenly appeared overhead and dropped a salvo of bombs from a height of 500 to 600 feet.

There were no hits. Capt. George W. Yardley ordered all passengers to don life preservers and go below. Most obeyed, but a few insisted on staying to watch the bombardment.

The first bomb exploded 50 feet ahead of the Hoover, spurting up a geyser of water; the second fell in the sea about an equal distance to starboard.

The bombers wheeled and then, swooping to within 200 or 300 feet of the decks, they unloosed three more bombs, one of which struck aft on the portside, barely missing the rear smokestack, and spattering the hull with flying shrapnel.

Another projectile shattered the porthole windows of the main dining room. In all, eight or nine bombs were dropped.

Immediately after the second attack, the bombing planes gained altitude and circled the ship as if preparing for another onslaught. Three minutes later two Japanese planes appeared and pursued the Chinese to the southwest. One of the Chinese planes held off the pursuit while the others escaped.

The Hoover lay motionless during the attack, the western sun brilliantly lighting up the huge American flags she was flying and the familiar dollar sign emblem of the Dollar Liner on her smokestack.

The stars and stripes was flying from her stern while the Union Jack fluttered from the staff at her bow. In addition a huge American flag was displayed horizontally on the upper deck. The Hoover was isolated from other vessels. There were no Japanese ships within an estimated seven or eight miles of the Hoover and the only Japanese warship visible was a destroyer outlined on the distant horizon.

U. S. Navy Bars Trade Ships

SHANGHAI, Aug. 31 (AP)—United States authorities closed the port of Shanghai today to all American ships except naval vessels, while the second air attack on a refugee ship in two days increased the peril to civilians at sea in Chinese waters.

An air bomber of unknown identity dived and bombed the Italian-operated steamer Lung Shan, A 2278-ton liner thronged with Chinese refugees. It caused no damage. The ship was bombed near Woosung, north of Shanghai.

On the Shanghai battlefront, Japanese commanders declared that Japanese forces captured Woosung, at the outset of a "big push" against the city's Chinese troops.

New Offensive Opened

A heavy bombardment, which resounded through the international areas, evidently was the first phase of the developing offensive through the Kiangwan sector, Shanghai's "back door" to the north. Japanese officers said that Shanghai's North Station was bombed.

Before the devastating fire of planes and heavy artillery began, the Japanese army and foreign police combined forces to drive 12,000 bewildered Chinese from their homes in the Hongkew and Yangtsepoo districts on Shanghai's north side.

The populace resisted, at first. They fled, however, when Japanese police convinced them they had no choice.

Noncombatants Warned

Japan's action in warning the native population of an impending attack was believed to have been inspired by sharp reaction abroad against sudden Japanese attacks in which thousands of noncombatant Chinese have been killed or maimed.

Japanese also claimed capture of the Shanghai-Woosung railroad station. But at least part of the Japanese massed aerial and artillery fire apparently was an effort to close a gap in Japanese lines between Woosung and Liuho, base of the wedge the invaders are attempting to drive southward toward mid-Shanghai.

Figures Say 28 Live On One Relief Check

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—Twenty-eight persons, dependents of a relief worker of this city, are subsisting on one Federal relief check, Lieut.-Col. Brehon B. Somervell, local Works Progress Administrator, disclosed here today, explaining how "rubberish" relief checks have to be in many cases.

A survey by the relief bureau's division of finance and statistics showed that the average Works Progress Administration "family," of which there are 132,816, contained 3.17 persons, living on a wage of from $60.50 to $103.40 a month. Also living on this wage scale are larger families containing six to ten or more persons. Since the relief work income does not bring the monthly total up to that which the family would receive on home relief, additional relief allowances are made by the Emergency Relief Bureau, Mr. Somervell added.

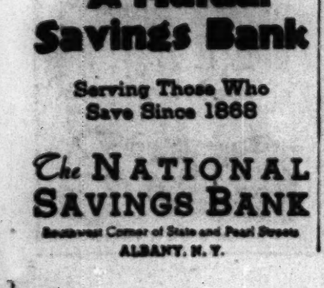
Labor Offices Opened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The South Carolina Federation of Labor has opened permanent headquarters here, according to Aloysius Flynn, president of the organization.

P. D. will keep your home free of pesky insects. You'll like its pleasant Cedar Bouquet, too.

Sinclair P. D. is sold by grocery, drug and hardware stores, and by Sinclair dealers



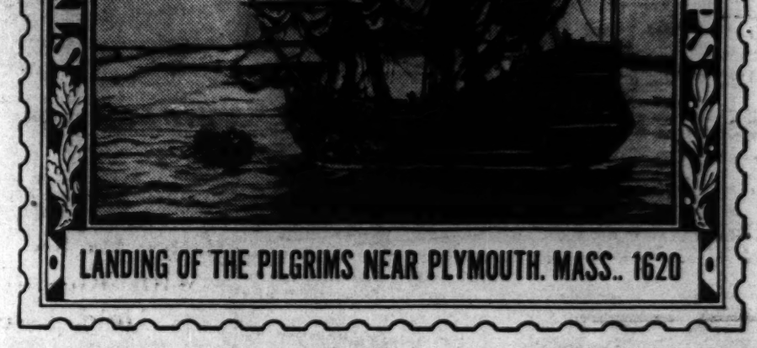
A Mutual Savings Bank

Serving Those Who Save Since 1868

The NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK

Southwest Corner of State and Pearl Streets

ALBANY, N. Y.



The landing of the Pilgrims made history in 1620

American Oil Company Again makes Gas History with

Greatest AMOCO-GAS

The history of America is the story of achievement. The story of men who dreamed great dreams . . . and then made these dreams come true.

This American Spirit, which made the U. S. the greatest nation in the world, has been one of the major factors in the success of the American Oil Company. This company revolutionized the automotive industry — made possible today's high compression motor — by introducing Amoco-Gas, the first and original special motor fuel.

Amoco-Gas, for years, has held more world's records than any other motor fuel. But science dreamed of an even greater Amoco-Gas. So we spent millions of dollars . . . new processes were invented and patented . . . new equipment perfected . . . the greatest and most modern refining unit in the world was made even more modern.

Result: the new Amoco-Gas is the greatest in our history! Literally, better than the world's best! Try it! You'll get a new driving thrill — and real economy!

Greatest AMOCO-GAS Now on Sale at "The Sign of Greater Values"

AMOCO

Increased Drinking on Trains? Stewards 'Yes,' Officials 'No'

News in the Railroads

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 30—While officials of some 15 large railroads queried by this department were advising us that liquor is served on their trains as a result of popular demand, that it is profitable or at least not a source of loss, and that its sale has involved little or no difficulty with overindulging patrons, dining car stewards were pleading here for an increase in pay because repeal of prohibition has given them a new job—caring for riders who have paid more attention to their cocktails than to the scenery.

The rail officials say that drinking hasn't increased, that if they didn't sell liquor the patrons would bring it themselves. They declare that they've had no more complaints recently about trouble with drinkers aboard trains than before repeal.

The stewards indicate there is more drinking. There are many, it is argued, who buy liquor as long as it's so readily available at all times in the diner and the club cars—of which some trains carry two, equipped with elaborate bars—who wouldn't bother to bring liquor with them, or couldn't for various reasons.

Non-drinkers complain of having to eat beside, read beside, and sometimes sleep beside raucous parties of drinkers. The comparative lack of space and privacy aboard a train, they note, makes the situation somewhat different from that in a hotel or even a regular restaurant.

But there is the unanimous report of the road officials that they serve liquor only because their patrons demand it. They have plenty of evidence, they say, of this demand.

But perhaps the demand for less liquor, and less time, money and attention expended solely for the benefit of the drinker, hasn't been expressed properly. The air lines, it will be remembered, took a vote of patrons, and as a result gave up selling liquor.

* * *

Incidentally, the owners say the greatest demand for liquor comes on those trains, special and regular, taking people to and from football games and such events. They say if the trains didn't serve liquor the patrons would drive. It's better, of course, to have the drinker in a train than behind an automobile wheel, but there's no indication here that there is less drinking at football games, as has been claimed. It would seem that the availability of liquor is one of the chief considerations in planning a trip to such an event.

* * *

One place the non-drinking train rider could go to get away from liquor would be in the cab on the engine or the crew's quarters. The railroads haven't moved an inch from their traditional ban on drinking by employees. A survey by the National W. C. T. U. shows a practically 100 per cent agreement on this famous abstinence "Rule G." As a matter of fact, road officials tell the W. C. T. U. that their attitude has even stiffened in this respect.

The employee is responsible for the safety of the train and its occupants collectively. The drinking rider is responsible only for his own safety, but is responsible in some measure for the comfort of the rest of those about him.

* * *

If the first month's operation is any criterion the C. and E. I.'s two Egyptian Zippers have earned themselves a big place in the hearts of the operators. In June these one-car streamlined, gasoline-motor propelled speedsters brought an increase of 41.6 per cent in the volume of passengers on the run between Danville and Cypress, Ill., a jump of 51.1 per cent in revenues, and a cut of 31 per cent in operating costs.

The comparison is with the operation in June last year of the old standard steam equipment. The operation of these trains also shatters another superstition about high-speed trains, that they were no good on runs which included lots of stops. The Zippers have made their remarkable record with a total of 58 stops on a run of but 243 miles. They are being studied with an eye to adoption of this type of train for Chicago suburban service.

* * *

Do "trains hit automobiles" or do "automobiles hit trains"? The railroads feel that whichever way it is, most newspaper accounts, or at least the headlines, leave the impression that the train is always the aggressor. And they don't think that's quite the case. Many times the automobile actually runs into the train. And even when it's the train that does the striking, more often than not the automobile was where it should not be, through no fault of the train or the railroad.

An editorial which appeared in the New Orleans Item, July 24, takes the situation to heart. It says:

"It must be said for the railway train that it never deliberately attacks an automobile. Neither does it deviate from its straight and narrow way to deal destruction and death. It stays on its own track and asks to be let alone. As much can't be said for many motorists."

* * *

Who will offer a name for a new train? Probably many of us who have watched those fanciful appellations on the sides of Pullman cars have thought what an improvement it would be if we could suggest the names now and then. Here's the chance, not for a car, but for a whole train. It's the Milwaukee's new high speed, air-conditioned train that recently began service from northern Iowa to Chicago. A prize of $200 will go to the one who submits the selected name. The only catch is that the winner must be a patron of the train.

Way Down Yonder in the Cotton Field

Wide World — Workers Picking Cotton in a Texas Field

Pulp Men in West Prosper

(Continued from Page 1)

president of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.

Representatives of 48 union locals and of 39 pulp and paper manufacturers gathered about the conference table in May and revised and renewed their Agreement. In August employers and employees of two of the largest mills in Canada, situated in British Columbia, signed the same Agreement.

Studied at Universities

The plan of operation has been so successful it is being studied by departments of economics in universities and by other industries. Admittedly though it is not the plan alone which has brought harmony for like all "best laid plans" it might have failed but for the understanding and integrity of both operators and workers.

When asked the reason for its success, Mr. Sherman replied, "it is because there is only one system and this system is operated under a co-operative plan by both labor and employers. When we gather around the conference table it is for the purpose of collective bargaining—just that, collective bargaining. We do not come with demands which must be met regardless of the viewpoint of the other side. We make a bargain or agreement and keep that agreement. We must be true. We feel obligated. Our agreement is just as responsible as any business contract."

If this indicates a new and improved attitude on the part of labor there is also a new attitude on the part of manufacturers and an apparent willingness to share with labor the fruits of the lusty paper and pulp business on the coast.

"Not all the manufacturers see it," Mr. Burdon said, "but most of us realize it is a matter of friendly co-operation between employers and employees. Better conditions and higher wages for them mean better production and profits for the industry."

Reasons for Success

Others, both among operators and labor, give various reasons for the success of the plan. One reason was that the unions approach the conference armed with facts rather than emotions. These facts are gathered from two sources. The unions themselves have employed research workers on all phases of the industry based on government and other reports and including an analysis of the financial structure of the companies, relation of industry on the coast to foreign and domestic markets, relation of wages to cost of living and to the productivity of workers. Price trends, and material and labor costs are included.

Then too there has been a willingness on the part of manufacturers to give figures and statistics to the unions. But, as one observer, commented, these figures and facts have not been used by either side as a challenge but tools for determining jointly not, "How much can we demand?" or "How much can we withold?" but rather "How much can the traffic bear?"

Arbitration First

Another reason given for success of the plan, according to Mr. Sherman is: "We arbitrate before we strike. In most labor difficulties there is arbitration, usually afterward. Why not keep on working while our representatives settle the difficulty?"

Another significant reason given was that the pulp and paper workers being a young union on the coast have had the benefit of the wise leadership of the American Federation of Labor. The fact it has had its own international union with direct and democratic government is also seen as significant in view of the fact that lumber and sawmill workers have gone over to the Committee of Industrial Organization allegedly because they have not had their own direct representation in an international.

The fact most pulp and paper workers are family men, resident in one community, and not itinerant, was seen as another contributing factor to their stability in the industry. Only 12 per cent of the employees are common laborers, the other 88 per cent being semi-skilled. Like the timber workers, the pulp and paper employees are organized into what is practically an industrial union, in that all crafts belong to one organization. There would be from 16 to 18 crafts if they were organized separately.

The agreement under which mills operate provides against the two historic causes of strikes, the "lock-out" on the part of the manufacturer and the "walk-out" on the part of the workers.

No Halt in Work

It specifies that there shall be no interruption of work and in case of trouble no strike is called without the vote of two-thirds of the union members and the consent of the officers of the international unions.

The agreement is signed by three parties, by the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, and the International Brotherhood of Pulp Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers representing labor and the Pacific Coast Association of Pulp and Paper Manufacturers representing capital. This last organization exists for the sole purpose of bargaining with labor and no manufacturer can belong who is not a signatory to the agreement.

In case of trouble between a local mill manager and the unions there are provisions for settling it without bringing the entire industry into the dispute. As a final step it may be referred to a joint relations board provided for in the agreement. This board consists of an equal number from unions and manufacturers.

The agreement goes into every possible detail of wages and classifications of labor. A digest of the document is printed and distributed to each laborer by the manufacturers association and is carried with him as a manual of procedure.

One reason why the pulp and paper industry has been able to make satisfactory labor adjustments has not been mentioned. That is the industry itself. Talking with both operators and laborers reveals a pride of craftmanship in an industry which is becoming one of the greatest in the United States and which is providing much of the American production of paper, from bond to box board, rayon pulp and material for the many cellulose products in modern usage.

Both sides speak with enthusiasm of the wage gains made by labor. One operator exclaimed, "Why our men are receiving from 30 to 35 per cent higher wages than is paid in the industry in any other part of the country!"

French National Railway

(Continued from Page 1)

real head of the railroads and that private individuals, though they will receive financial compensation for their investment, will no longer direct the destinies of France's transportation system.

This nationalization of railroads is in reality a victory for Vice-Premier Léon Blum. It is the price he demanded and received in return for Socialist participation in the Chautemps Government and Socialist votes in the Chamber of Deputies.

Special Powers Voted

Whereas the other economic measures taken by Finance Minister Georges Bonnet have been a return to orthodox finances, this move marks a further step along road toward the socialization which M. Blum's Popular Front Cabinet followed.

As the special decree powers granted to the Government by Parliament expire tomorrow, the Cabinet today approved a large number of decrees, mostly of minor importance. One authorizes the Government to contract loans abroad for the new national railway company. Another abolishes the 10 per cent cut in interest payments on Government bonds and certain other securities which had been instituted by M. Pierre Laval as part of his deflation program.

Cotton Bolls Fly As South Gathers Its White Harvest

ATLANTA, GA., Aug. 31 (AP)—Negroes are singing, teamsters straining and gins humming. The plows and the hoes lie idle.

It's cotton picking time again—from Charleston to El Paso.

The product that means "meat and bread" to thousands of farmers will not bring as much a bale as it did a year ago, but Government forecasters place the 1937 crop at 15,303,000. At 10 cents a pound that would mean $779,650,000, excluding seed receipts.

Cotton picking time is Dixie's busiest. Thousands get jobs picking the white staple.

Marketing has slowed. Many plantation owners and a lot of one-horse farmers, too, are holding bales ginned to date until prices stabilize. At present spot prices are zig-zagging mostly down around nine cents a pound.

But in the fields, happy throngs, predominately Negro in the deep South sectors, pick the crop.

The champion pickers, there are many title claimants and all Negroes, gather between 500 and 600 pounds in a day—daylight to dark. The picking price ranges from 50 cents a hundred on larger plantations of the gulf states to $1 in some areas.

It takes 1400 pounds from the field to gin out a bale, and three fourths of a bale per acre is considered a "fair average."

German Flying Boats Meet Only to Part

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—Deutsche Lufthansa's flying boat, Nordwind, is undergoing careful inspection at the Port Washington marine air terminal today as her sister ship, the Nordmeer, progressed on the second leg of the round-trip flight between Germany and the United States.

The Nordwind arrived at Port Washington from the Azores yesterday as the Nordmeer's engines were being warmed up and came to rest on Manhasset Bay shortly before the other big flying boat was catapulted from the deck of the mother steamship Schwabenland.

Rudolph A. Jahn, Lufthansa representative in the United States, said the Nordwind would remain at the Long Island terminal for about a week before making a return flight to the Azores.

Drum Calls Hawaii West Coast Defense

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, retiring commander of the army in Hawaii, said yesterday that the best way to defend the United States from "invasion" was to make Hawaii impregnable.

"The Hawaiian islands constitute our first line of defense on the Pacific," said the General. "They must be our first line. If any foreign power tries to attack our west coast, its navy must go through or past Hawaii. Our problem is to hold Hawaii." General Drum returned on the army transport U. S. Grant from a two-and-one-half year tour of duty as commander of the Hawaii department.

Bahama Fugitives Freed By Cuba After a Week

SANTIAGO, Cuba., Aug. 31 (AP)—Nine British and five United States citizens were free today to return to Great Inagua Island, the Bahamas, after acquittal in Urgency Court of possessing war materials.

The 14, nearly exhausted from five days at sea in a disabled motor launch, landed on the Cuban coast a week ago after a flight from rioters on the island. They had used clothing for sails on their boat.

They were arrested when Cuban rural police suspected them of being a revolutionary expedition because of the small arsenal they brought along.

PWA Grants Allotted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 30—Twenty-seven schools in different parts of Illinois are to get PWA assistance for buildings, as a result of approval of 43 Illinois projects just announced. Chicago gets the largest grant, $879,545, toward construction of a $1,954,545 headquarters building for its Park District, now housed in a temporary World's Fair building. The new structure is to close in the open side of the lake front stadium.

Cotton Men Fight Restrictive Loan And 9-Cent Limit

(Continued from Page 1)

makes the average 8.3285 cents for the entire crop.

In setting the maximum at 65 per cent of the producers base crop, the AAA hopes to keep within the $130,000,000 authorized by Congress for the purpose. To pay for the loan, as well as for the three-cent subsidy, the Commodity Credit Corporation—which actually makes the loan—has arranged to borrow $150,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The loans will bear interest at 4 per cent, and will be available as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed, but are promised at no later than Sept. 15.

In the congressional debates, it was frequently said that the loans would follow the lines of the 1935 program, at which time there was a restriction limiting them to a portion of each planter's crop, and also a concrete sum was authorized by this Congress—$130,000,000. Whereas it had been assumed hitherto that the loans would apply to the entire crop, this was not specifically laid down in the Byrnes resolution, which provided simply that payments should be made "with respect to the 1937 cotton crop" to producers who comply with the AAA program in 1938, and subject to such conditions as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe.

"If the payments with respect to 65 per cent of the 1937 base cotton production do not approximate the $130,000,000 appropriated," the AAA announcement said, "payments will be made with reference to a larger proportion of the base production. The amount of the individual payments will depend upon the level of cotton prices at the time the producer sells his cotton."

Since there is this relation to market price, sales must be made before July 1, 1938.

The AAA wishes particularly to avoid interference with the orderly marketing of cotton from this year's crop. Setting the figure at nine cents, with lower levels for inferior grades of cotton, tends to force exports of these grades.

The incentive to persuade a planter to keep his cotton off the market would be a prospective rise above 12 cents a pound, and this is not anticipated before July 1, 1938.

U. S. Vice Raiders Jail 137 Suspects From Three Cities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 31—Sixteen alleged vice resorts in Atlantic City, N. J., Philadelphia and Wilmington, Del., have been broken up by J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in one of the most spectacular raids ever held in the east, following which Mr. Hoover and his agents brought 22 men and 115 women here Sunday, crowding them into the Mercer County Jail, where they were held in bail bond ranging from $1000 to $15,000 each after secret arraignment.

Of the places visited by Mr. Hoover and his agents, 13 were in Atlantic City, two in Philadelphia, and one in Wilmington. Raids were made simultaneously in the three cities, having been synchronized in a campaign by the chief of the federal bureau in a campaign strategy he had developed previously.

Motor buses from New York had been mobilized in the three cities, and as soon as arrests were made, prisoners were placed in them and brought here.

Mr. Hoover personally led the raid in Atlantic City and some of his chief agents those in Philadelphia and Wilmington. These were Earl Connelly, inspector of the Washington division; Rhea Whitley, in charge of the New York Office; Guy Hottle, in charge of the Washington division; Robert Hendon, in charge in Philadelphia; Clyde Tolson, assistant to Mr. Hoover, and Reed Vetterki, special agent in charge of New Jersey.

Mr. Hoover described the raids as part of the campaign to clean up vice and the white slave traffic.

British Army Increases Age Limit for Recruits

LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP)—The War Office announced yesterday it had increased the age limit three years for recruits for all army combatant units, thus making more men eligible for enlistment. The new range makes it possible to recruit men between the ages of 18 and 28; the old regulation required them to be between 18 and 25.

The British have encountered difficulty in obtaining recruits to fill the quota of 47,200 men authorized under their army expansion program, in addition to 27,000 to replace men due to retire this year.

Chicago Building Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 31—Residential construction in the Chicago area is reported 73 per cent above the corresponding month last year in the statement of the F. W. Dodge Corporation for July. The gain exceeded the average activity in 37 eastern states.

Machine Politics: End in Sight? Survey Finds Need for Leaders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 31—An intimate, dispassionate study of machine politics in Chicago, based upon eight years of interviews with hundreds of political workers, high and low, has convinced Dr. Harold F. Gosnell, social scientist, that political machines in the large American cities can be controlled and eventually displaced by responsible political organizations.

Dr. Gosnell sets for the public the tasks of devising more democratic means of financing political campaigns, organizing for voluntary precinct work, and insisting upon service from government as opposed to favors from politicians. His recommendations are included in a book, "Machine Politics: Chicago Model," which a leading sociologist has praised as the first political science study of its particular kind, and which has just come from the University of Chicago Press.

Power of Money in Politics

Regarding the present methods of financing Chicago politics, Dr. Gosnell writes: "As long as parties rely upon contributions from business men who are seeking special favors, from criminal elements seeking protection against interference on the part of law-enforcing authorities, and office-holders who regard their loyalty to the party above that to the state, cynicism regarding the electoral process will be widespread.

"The power of money in American municipal politics could be regulated to a much greater extent than it is at present. Many of the states have inadequate corrupt-practices acts, and Illinois is one of the states which has no law regulating the use of money in elections.

"If democracy is to survive in trouble some times like the present, it will have to have a firmer foundation than the cohesive power of public plunder."

The depression, which cut public revenue and made citizens more watchful, did not reduce the power of the ruling political machine in Chicago as it did in some cities, Dr. Gosnell found. He explained this on the ground of "an unfavorable press situation, a lack of leadership, and the character of the party division at the beginning of the depression." But the present situation has not made him pessimistic about the possibility of future control.

New Leaders Needed

If Chicago can get itself new leaders and a new attitude toward public service, there is no part of the political machine which would prove invulnerable, declared this authority.

While emphasizing the importance of citizen attitudes, Dr. Gosnell listed also some structural reforms which would make for more democratic government in Chicago. A short ballot was one.

"Illinois has a jungle ballot," he wrote. "It is no wonder that the voters get lost trying to mark it. A shorter ballot in Chicago would make it much more difficult for the political machine to dodge its responsibilities, and the agitation to secure such a change would build up anti-machine sentiment."

Proportional Representation

Proportional representation, such as New York, Cincinnati and other cities have adopted, is also recommended for Chicago by this writer. Under proportional representation, aldermen are elected not from wards but from the city-at-large, and their contests can thus be given publicity in the city-wide press and radio, enabling the reform groups to get together in behalf of good candidates, Dr. Gosnell points out. Moreover, ward heelers would find it much harder to reach the voters. Experiences of Cincinnati, Toledo and Hamilton, Ohio, said Dr. Gosnell, show that "P. R." can be used to defeat machine control.

Time and social change are on the side of those who hope to overthrow the machine, Dr. Gosnell believes. In the past 75 years, he notes, machine voters have been recruited mainly from the ranks of the unadjusted foreign-born groups, the unassimilated migrants from the rural areas, the transient workers and the illiterates, while cash to oil the machine has been collected from the "robber barons" of industry. But the classes who make the best machine voters are declining in numbers, due to immigration control, a trend back to the farm, and to education, while the "robber barons" are being reduced in power by socialization policies of government, Dr. Gosnell asserts.

His conclusion is that "the machines will have fewer and fewer persons to draw upon as the years go by" and that 75 years hence the problem of building up civic morale in large metropolitan centers will not seem so hopeless as many now think it is.

Democrats Tighten Hold

Republicans in local government, who formerly held a share of the offices, lost their footing in Democratic landslides. At the beginning of 1933 there had been a fairly even balance between the two parties, Dr. Gosnell observed. Republicans ruled the city hall, Democrats the county board, and so on. But in 1936, he said, Democrats were in complete control of all the governmental agencies selected by, or in the territorial limits of the city of Chicago.

Cuts in public revenues brought about by the depression have apparently not lessened the favor-dispensing powers of the machine, as this observer sees it. He learned this through interviews with precinct captains, carried on with the aid of the Social Science Research Council of the University of Chicago, which supplied interviewers. Replies made by 450 or more precinct captains to questions put to them in 1939 were tabulated and compared with replies of about half that number made in 1936. The answers showed clearly to Dr. Gosnell that despite the depression they had been able to perform their tasks as "agent or broker for a great variety of services which are used to cement voters to the party machine."

While the machine had less cash during the depression to use to pay rents and buy groceries for poor people whose votes it wanted, the precinct captains managed to keep the voters under obligation to their group by acting as brokers for the new federal relief services, the survey shows. Whether or not these people would have got the federal aid anyway, the precinct officials made them believe that it was the local party that had cut red tape so they could get on relief rolls, that they were responsible for getting them WPA jobs and the like.

New Precinct Leaders

"As compared with his 1928 predecessor," wrote Dr. Gosnell, "the 1936 precinct committeeman in the city of Chicago was less of an employment broker, less of a tax-fixer, less of a traffic-slip-adjuster, but more of a go-between for the relief agencies and the various branches of the Federal Government. . . . Permanent registration spoiled certain of his election tricks, but it left him free to try other well-known devices."

Civic drives and tax reform have brought results, Dr. Gosnell's tables show. Thus, while the gains may be small, they indicate that, as this authority says, the machine is vulnerable. For example, public opinion has turned against traffic ticket fixing because of the desire for increased street safety. Results are seen in the fact that in 1936 only 26.6 per cent of the precinct captains listed "assistance to traffic law violators" as one of their services, while in 1938 almost double that percentage, or 52.8 of the captains, took credit for getting people out of traffic fines.

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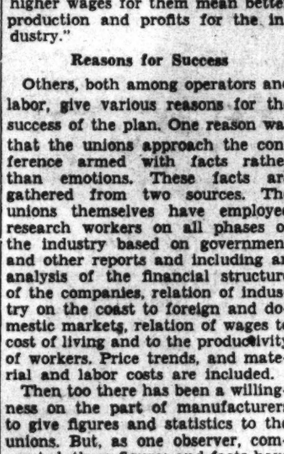

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Perfect Gladiolus Still Sought After Century of Hybridizing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In these days when those of us fortunate enough to be able to step outdoors of an evening and see for ourselves how our gardens are growing, we are more than likely to be looking particularly at the gladioli—for this is their time of year and they have become almost the No. 1 summer garden flower of the United States.

Doubtless Paul Pfitzer thought of that when he came in the Bremen to see what was going on in the United States in plant culture, and to see about presenting a horticultural gold medal to the largest gladiolus society in the world—the New England. Herr Pfitzer is honorary president of the German Gladiolus Society and so he should know very well what he is talking about when he says that "in the light of what has been accomplished in gladiolus culture in the last few decades, I have about made up my mind that a gladiolus that is very close to perfection is entirely possible. The systematic studies of hereditary gladiolus tendencies, by diligent hybridizers, have literally accomplished wonders.

"Think of Palmer's Picardy! There's a gladiolus! And other Americans—Winsor, Salbach, Gove, Diener, Kunderd—they've done wonderful work. And the Canadian neighbors, Palmer and Groff, have profoundly influenced the world of gladiolus culture."

Century of Gladioli

Pfitzers have had an interest in gladioli for a long time. Almost a hundred years ago—in 1940, to be exact—Herr Pfitzer's grandfather grew interested in the then new Gandavensis varieties. Those were days when the Belgian horticulturalist, Louis Van Houtte was working with gladioli in his nurseries at Ghent. Grandfather Pfitzer went to Ghent to observe his accomplishments and methods. And, as you might say, he never got over it. Successive members of the family have derived so much enjoyment from growing gladioli that Herr Pfitzer is moved to remark, "may none of us ever get over it."

Ask Herr Pfitzer whether he thinks continuing labors by hybridizers will really result in finer varities—when, to look about a fine collection, you would think that about everything had gone into their growing that can.

"A gladiolus is not perfect until it inherits every one of the valuable characteristics of every one of its ancestors." That seems to be taking in a lot of territory, but not too much, Herr Pfitzer feels sure.

Points of Perfection

"What are the points of perfection?" he asks himself. "Color, size and form. Yet if a plant has wonderful color, size and form, but is not a good multiplier, it is nowhere near perfect—for what good is a variety if it cannot be produced in quantities sufficient to carry delight and pleasure to literally millions of people?

"So far as individual flowers are concerned, I am sure the peak has been reached in many of the exhibition specimens. But there is still a great deal of adventuresome and exciting work to be done on the color, form and substance of individual florets—their disposition on each spike, the number which are open at one time. There are really endless chances for the individual grower, as well as the professional nurserymen, to create additional beauty and better quality. Quality is improving all the time. The best blooded of the seedlings are causing an increasingly higher standard of judgment.

Problems in Europe

"We have our problems in Europe, and there may be some variation between them and the problems of American growers. It is seldom safe to predict what European gladiolus novelties will do under American conditions, with their varying soils and differences in seasons. We have some perfectly marvelous seedlings coming along, and it seems certain that many of them will reveal those qualities not affected by being moved either over international borders or oceans.

"In Germany, we have the most profound respect for the professional opinions of your Mr. F. W. Cassabeer, secretary of the Metropolitan Gladiolus Society. We are gratified that he speaks very highly of some of our introductions of the last two or three years. For instance, one of his own favorites is our IX Symphony. This specimen was first introduced in 1934, and we then predicted that it had an uncommonly brilliant future in store for it as an exhibition variety of the first class. It is a salmon red, with a high sheen, and no markings at all. The florets run normally to a full five inches across, are wonderfully placed on the spike, open full wide and are of excellent substance.

"Of all our 1934 introductions the best, from all points of judgment, continues to be the Blue Beauty—Blaue Schönheit. Its light blue color, with the violet blue tinging its petal edges is an important aspect of it; very often the spikes carry as many as 20 or more buds, and it is as good a cut flower as it is an exhibition variety.

As National Flower

"Then, in that same year, we introduced Grünes Licht—Green Light—so named because of the strange, greenish shadow that lies over its milk-white, large, wonderfully formed, very frilled white floreta.

"Our Harlekin, bright, cherry red, with golden decorations; the Louis D'Or, bronzy yellow shading into apricot; the good midseason bloomer Joseph Haydn, which is light violet decorated with dark violet blotches on the lower petals; and Anna Regina, salmon pink—are sure to make their mark. Indeed, they have already made it.

"I have heard it suggested that there is a move on foot in the United States to make the gladiolus the national flower. I would think that a splendid idea. It fits itself splendidly into the climatic conditions of the country. We have any number of people in Germany, gladiolus growers themselves, who would be most interested if this were to be an accomplished fact; because, being devoted to the flower themselves, they naturally have the greatest interest in whatever advances its position in world horticulture."

Camp-Sites Await Trailers in Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla.—Trailerites who are joining the southern trek to Florida, to attend this year's International Tin Can Tourist Convention, will find Sarasota T. C. T. park prepared to care for their increasing numbers. The area of the park has been increased to 130 acres, providing a comfortable capacity of 2000 camping units, each one located on a standard camping lot measuring 25x35 feet.

Sanitary and recreational facilities are extended proportionally. Six shuffleboard courts are added. The city has installed a soft water plant and also a municipal auditorium with a seating capacity of 3000, to be used for weekly entertainments of the tourist clubs. The convention last year brought 1600 trailers, with 5000 occupants.

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Learning to Speak English Is Eased by Woman's Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Most of us who have always spoken English from habit have no idea what a behemoth of intricacy the language is until the talk gets around to teaching it.

Talk to Miss Elaine Swenson, director of the Language Research Institute, which has a base of operations at the Washington Square branch of New York University and you learn that, when a Carnegie report yielded the surprising news that students who were getting two years of a modern language in high school not only didn't speak the language at all, at the end of the two years, but didn't know much about it either, a feeling sprang up in language teaching ranks that something had better be done.

Miss Swenson is a blonde girl of great good humor and vitality, whom you would never be able to recognize from her published photographs, which cause her to look almost inhumanly learned. She is learned enough, but she does not wear her learning like a cardboard sign hung around her neck. She went to the University of Washington, where she majored in public-school music, not because she ever had the slightest idea of teaching public-school music but because it gave her the opportunity to conduct other studies hampered by the least requirements.

Her first job was to teach "failing and foreign students," which sounds ominous and calls up a picture of boys and girls, attending sessions in the offices of deans, who say, "If you don't pull up your grades . . . Anyhow, you'd better take some work with Miss Swenson. . . ."

Where Good Nature Helps

Perhaps that's where her abundant good nature got its great hold on her; she needed it to defend her against her classes of "failing" students, with their dreary conditions to be worked off. Anyhow, her job was just to see that they didn't fail any more.

The foreign students, ah, that's a different matter.

It occurred to her that it would be the duty of a person teaching the English language intelligently to teach it at such a pace that the student didn't learn in the street more rapidly than he could in the classroom. That, obviously, meant a change in technique from the old, slow, grammar-ish way of teaching, and it meant too that, if it were not successful—if the teacher could not teach more rapidly than the street and its casual geysers of English could, then the classroom was not a classroom but a social club—which, surely, it was not intended to be.

People who are learning to speak English nowadays have no use for the rubbish of that earlier school, which sought to teach them the use of a language by such cambric-tea methods as quoting poems, like "The Shepherdess sat on a hilltop." The foreigner brings an enormous interest into the English-language classroom, but it is an interest which must be caught hold of at once, or out he goes.

Must Show Some Interest

At the first sign that he is going to find it monotonous or boring, out he will go, trusting that he can "pick up enough to get by" from the people around him, in the street, in the subway, in the store or factory. And so it has come to be true that you have to teach the foreigner English now by means of concrete subject matter which he can relate to life about him.

The Language Research Institute therefore—which is a guest at New York University, by the way—is an organization of people interested in language teaching.

Miss Swenson envisions that, in 20 years, English will be the language which will be used by all educated persons in every country in the world. Not as a universal language, but in the way that it will be sufficiently understood to be useful for everyday commerce and communication.

The radio, talking pictures, the visits of distinguished visitors who have felt that they should, out of courtesy, conduct their visits, in English, have spread the use of English enormously. Miss Swenson said she thought that children had been brought ever so much closer to their parents by the constant outpourings of the radio which, giving them something new to talk about all the time, gave them also the stimulus to conversation and the exchange of ideas on a basis of mutual respect and tolerance.

The Method the Thing

The great problem confronting teachers of language, is the method and technique of teaching. The first thing they have to decide on is what they are going to use for a vocabulary when they begin to teach. The result of Miss Swenson's own research has been to set up a basic list of 300 words, as the essentials which will enable a person, unfamiliar with the language, to get around, in a strange city. The list rises to 900, for pupils, for purposes of everyday living.

Last year Miss Swenson established a newspaper on the basis of the 900-word vocabulary, and recently she has fabricated a marionette show based on an 1800 vocabulary, used by WPA adult education classes which have earned a reward for proficiency in English.

The fact that immigrants will learn in the street more rapidly than they will in the classroom, unless the teacher is very much on the job, was proved by the fact that a 300-word vocabulary was taught a batch of newly arrived immigrants and there was a terrible time getting them to keep within its bounds because they were able to pick up more—and, to them—better, words, in their daily goings and comings.

Some Learn Quickly

Teaching English to foreigners varies a great deal between individuals. The brilliant person, well educated in his own native language, can learn as many as 50 words in one lesson and be ready in three weeks to challenge his everyday world. An unschooled person will progress only at the rate of five or six words a lesson.

The hardest person of all to teach is someone who has lived for many years in the United States without bothering to learn English but who suddenly decides to do so. Then there is a time! And it becomes a general test of endurance.

One discovery by Miss Swenson will be hailed with joy by those who are irritated by all this talk that, at the age of 40 most men and all women have become practically worthless, for jobs. And it is the women who get Miss Swenson's award.

She says that the most efficient research worker in the language field, is the woman over 40. She uses language herself as a power, a weapon or a tool; she learns to use it more easily than men do, and she practices it a good deal. It may be one way of saying that women are garrulous, but there are times and circumstances in which garrulity has constructive uses. Besides, Miss Swenson says, there is a lot of monotonous work in language research and a woman over 40 will apply herself to that type of work, steadily, noiselessly and productively, whereas a man is apt to fly into bits leaving a job half done.

Well, there are 700,000 words in the English language, which is plenty, if you happen to feel like learning.

Health Insurance Planned in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—After the failure to put compulsory state health insurance into effect, the government of British Columbia will devise a new insurance scheme, much smaller in scope than that originally proposed.

The cabinet is attempting now to work out a program which will satisfy the public and the medical profession, but it appears to be an extremely difficult task. The electors voted in favor of health insurance at a plebiscite in June—but this is not taken as a mandate to enforce the old insurance scheme, which collapsed as a result of the refusal of medical doctors to work under it.

The new scheme, it is understood, will greatly reduce the number of persons insured and probably the insurance fees. The government hopes to establish insurance in a relatively small way and to increase its application in the light of actual experience in the cost of operation.

As British Columbia is the first province in Canada to attempt health insurance on any general basis, its present difficulties are being watched with interest all over the country.

California Driver Must Watch Out: 562 Law Changes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31—Motorists in this state are warned to take cognisance of new regulations on the streets and highways arising out of some 562 bills acted on by the recent legislature affecting motorcar owners.

Caution in observing these new laws is urged by the California State Automobile Association and the State Highway Department.

It is pointed out that the few code revisions were mainly technical. One of these makes it compulsory to dim headlights, or rather to use the lower beams, when approaching within 500 feet of an approaching car. Lower beams must be used exclusively on city streets.

New regulations on trailer coaches require a rear red reflector in addition to the usual tail light, clearly visible green clearance lights on both sides, and a mechanical or electrical signal device of approved type on the car or trailer.

Renewal Period Increased

The present two-year renewal period for drivers' licenses is increased to four years. The temporary driver's license period is extended from 30 to 60 days.

The same penalty of up to and including $1000 fine or a year in jail, or both, for operating a vehicle after a license has been suspended is applied to persons who have been refused licenses and who continue to drive.

Probationary licenses for first offenders guilty of misdemeanor in drunken driving are provided. The probationary license is not available, however, to those convicted of felony drunk driving, where accident and injury has occurred. The probationary period is for one year.

Minors 18 years of age, or over, who have been married, are relieved of the necessity of obtaining the signature of parents to obtain a driver's license.

Parents are authorized to give written permission for a minor's license and avoid personal liability if the minor gives proof of ability to respond to damage claims.

Financial Section Amended

The financial responsibility law, points out the Automobile Association, was so amended that a person who has been required to furnish proof of financial responsibility for future accidents may be exempted from this restriction if it has been maintained for three years in which no serious offense has been committed.

A new—and important—rule, declares the association, prohibits California registration of vehicles not within the State—except that it allows registration for factory deliveries of new cars.

Riding on parts of a vehicle not designed or intended for passenger use—meaning running boards—is now prohibited.

Broken safety glass is now required to be replaced with safety glass. Persons involved in traffic accidents, or their representatives, are permitted to obtain information from police reports. This has been denied the last two years.

Particular emphasis is to be placed on the enforcement of the new and the old motor vehicle laws, it is declared, and the thousands of tourists who drive over the California State borders are urged to obtain copies of the regulations to protect themselves from arrest and other drivers from injury.

Eskimos Declared First Immigrants To North America

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—A Smithsonian Institution scientist said today there was no doubt the Eskimos of Alaska and Canada came from northern Eurasia and perhaps were the first North American immigrants.

Dr. Henry B. Collins, assistant curator of ethnology, said the expedition which he headed last summer to St. Lawrence Island on the rim of the Arctic Circle unearthed new proof that the Eskimos not only migrated from Siberia to as far east as Greenland, but then reversed and migrated westward again to Alaska.

The result was a mixture of cultures of the various tribes that puzzled archeologists and ethnologists for almost 100 years.

Dr. Collins' most recent study, just published by the institution, was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Academy of Sciences and Letters of Denmark last year as the outstanding contribution to knowledge of the origins and migrations of the Eskimo.

He said today that two great culture waves undoubtedly came out of Asia, one that of a coast-dwelling people, who obtained their living from the sea, and the other that of an inland people who were forest hunters. Remains of both cultures, considerably mixed and changed, can still be found among the Alaskan Eskimos.

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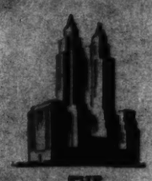

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

The 1937 Bruckner Festival

By Erwin Stein

Vienna

Shortly before the beginning of the Salzburg Festival, a festival-week was held in the Bruckner towns of northern Austria—Linz, St. Florian and Steyr—under the title of "Art and Culture in Bruckner's Country." Salzburg is international; in these towns only the works of Austrian composers were performed.

Eugene Ormandy had been invited to conduct the first concert. His performance of Beethoven's Eighth and Bruckner's Fifth Symphonies showed great adroitness. At the second concert we heard Schubert's big C major Symphony and Bruckner's Sixth under the Leipzig conductor, Hans Weisbach. The Vienna Symphony Orchestra played at both concerts.

* * *

On the last evening the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra made its appearance under Oswald Kabasta and, following Bruckner's Third Symphony, gave us the Second Symphony of Franz Schmidt, that excellent Viennese composer who as cellist was a former member of the Philharmonic. Besides the symphony concerts, there were ecclesiastical music, serenades, excursions and expeditions.

It was certainly a good idea to supplement the international Salzburg Festival with one specifically Austrian. That Bruckner was made the center of attraction is justifiable, for his music is thoroughly Austrian. He came from the country and his works are pervaded by a strong feeling for nature. The receptive will re-discover in his music the rich variety of Austrian landscape, with its lovely hills, majestic mountains, wild, rocky precipices and distant views. Some have tried to trace the breadth of outlook and feeling attributed to the Austrians to their landscape. Even the melodies indigenous to the country are distinguished by their use of wide intervals.

* * *

An instance taken from its primitive folk-music is found in the "Yodels," sung by the Alpine folk, which are characterized by a rapid up-and-down movement of the melody, as if they were meant to convey the effect of the mountain range with its heights and summits, valleys and ravines. Perhaps we have here a foretaste of art through which man strives to imitate nature in order to retain more faithfully the impressions he receives from her. However that may be, in Bruckner one certainly finds those widespread melodic curves, not only in passages reminiscent of Austrian folk-music, but also in the skilfully constructed main themes of his symphonic works. One has only to recall the opening of his Seventh Symphony.

This same desire for open spaces also gives rise to Bruckner's big forms. Here are no intimate interiors, but open-air surveys of colossal mountain landscapes. The symphonies are conceived as gigantic conformations and should, therefore, be measured and felt not only by their length in time, but also by their height and breadth. Perhaps the conception is sometimes greater than the realization of an individual composition, or the ideas, possibly, of more importance than their expression. In any case, the grandeur of the design demands our admiration. It is already manifest in the comprehensive, richly varied themes. That such a construction should demand broad expositions and developments—and the movements, therefore, greater extension—is inherent in the nature of the symphonic form.

In this connection one recalls the symphonies of Gustav Mahler, in which there are similar formal relations. As musical phenomena the two composers are, indeed, fundamentally different. Mahler is of a Faustian, dissatisfied nature, striving for enlightenment and peace. "Think of Jacob's wrestling with the angel," he said once when he wished to explain the last movement of his Second Symphony. Thus is the vehemence of his themes to be understood, themes that, like philosophical problems which are propounded and ever considered anew, always find fresh developments and new variations.

It would be hard to find a greater contrast to Bruckner's music. Bruckner's works spring from strong religious feeling and are permeated by the conviction of his faith. His musical expressions are often tinged with the sacerdotal, and the slow movements sometimes give the effect of celebrating a solemn ritual. Indeed, Bruckner's music has a peculiarly consecrated quality—probably due to the chorale-like treatment of the melody and the archaic idiom of the harmony—which, as a whole, is part of the composer's individuality. I know no other music so striking in its simple piety. Those who listen to Bruckner's music should allow it to appeal to them in this way. Then, doubtless, there would be a greater understanding of his works in those western countries where they are comparatively little known.

Modern Mexican Art

The New Architecture in Mexico, collected and arranged by Esther Born. New York: Morrow. $3.50.

Contemporary Mexican Artists, by Agustin Velasquez Chavez. New York: Covici-Friede. $2.75.

Esther Born has succeeded in arranging an admirable book which should prove of wide interest because of excellent illustrations and descriptive texts. There has been a mounting interest in Mexico and such books as this impart the kind of information many of us seek. Mrs. Born's success depends in no small part upon the splendid photographs which seem to show cleanly the points one wishes to know most about in architecture.

* * *

It is not a peculiarly Mexican architecture, but functional building, an international style which young enterprising Mexicans acknowledged from Europe. It is a style in which modern technics are brought fully to bear. It is interesting that such a departure should be accepted in Mexico, which has its deeply rooted traditions. This new style in building is associated with the Revolution, and these writers press the point that it is a result of social changes. The modern style is social in so far as it accommodates itself to fullest usefulness and maximum benefit to people, with "no frills, no fuss, no feathers." The illustrations show outstanding features in civic buildings and homes.

* * *

There is an added feature, a sort of unexpected supplement consisting of a few short chapters on painting by Justino Fernandez. He considers that Rivera and Orozco have brought Mexican art to its highest expression in their murals. The new style was not an outcome, says he, of the Revolution, but independent artists found the proper atmosphere and encouragement in the Revolution. Rivera he lauds most as a decorator, although he indicates political and social subjects as the backbone of his work . . . "but the genial spark, the emotion which he put in some of his early work, already is extinct."

Chavez's book is intended as a brief outline of the period since the Revolution, when the contemporary Mexican art development commenced. He has written short chapters on the Antecedents, the Painting of the City and the Painting of the Fields. The social revolutionary artist portrays ". . . the ferocity and vigor, the striking attitudes, the strange contours, monstrous or grotesque, that characterize the lives of oppressed peoples."

Illustrations reveal the native adaptation of the modern idiom. For the Mexicans the Parisian innovations were a boon, for through them they became aware of what they had in their own land in primitive beauty. The Mexican pictures show more or less leaning towards Parisian sophistication. Those which are most native appeal most to this reader. There are sketches of the life and work of the outstanding Mexican artists of this generation.

Three Prominent Figures in the American Fall Theatrical Schedule: Above, Paul Muni, Star of the Film, "The Life of Emile Zola"; Top Right, Sylvia Sidney, Principal Actress in the New Theater Guild Play, "To Quito and Back," by Ben Hecht, Which Will Have Its World Première Sept. 20, at the Colonial Theater in Boston; Lower Left, Henry Fonda, Who Will Star in the New Comedy by Valentine Davies, "Blow Ye Winds," Which Arthur Hopkins Will Present Sept. 7 at the Shubert Theater in Boston, for the First Time Anywhere.

Talbot, N. Y.

Miss Le Gallienne as Hamlet

By L. A. Sieper

Dennis, Mass.

Another woman Hamlet took the boards at Raymond Moore's Cape Playhouse last week. This was Eva Le Gallienne, who thus followed in the footsteps of Bernhardt, Charlotte Cushman and other actresses of former days. Miss Le Gallienne, at the time of writing, has not announced whether she will add "Hamlet" to her repertory in New York and on the road.

Her impersonation was a courageous and an interesting experiment. If it did not completely succeed as a realization of Hamlet, it did reveal many phases of the actress's talent. It also revived a grave doubt whether any artistic purpose is likely to be served by a woman's assumption of a man's part.

Miss Le Gallienne found it convenient to present Hamlet as a youth, rather than as a man of 30. She finds authority for this in the First Quarto; and in order to make the play consistent she has been obliged of course to alter lines in the churchyard scene. The First Quarto is regarded by scholars as a pirated edition made up from some of the players' parts and from stenographic notes taken down in the theater. Thus it is perhaps not very authoritative as showing the author's intentions.

* * *

But a question of scholarship need not detain us, who are concerned with what was set before us. What we saw was a boy of apparently about 15, an attractive boy with a charming smile, agreeable in his pleasant moments, pathetic in his grief, futile in his anger. This is a conceivable interpretation, but it disregards some of the indications in the text. It is certainly not the Hamlet who was regarded by his associates as a soldier as well as a scholar and a courtier, who had no difficulty in throwing off the restraining hands of his friends on the platform, who bore himself with quiet courage in the presence of physical danger. This Hamlet was pleasing, but hardly impressive. His rage was too hysterical. He was masculine in a boyish way, and even contrived a presentable stride; but he was not at ease with men, and he could never be mistaken for a figure of high tragedy.

Within these seemingly inevitable limitations, Miss Le Gallienne gave a performance beguiling in its gentler moments, unconvincing in its passionate periods. The soliloquy after the first interview with the Players was a conventional recital, with the usual gestures; and yet at the end of it, where Hamlet reflects upon his course and determines on the "mouse-trap," the actress portrayed clearly the processes of his thought and his satisfaction with his decision.

In the most famous of the soliloquies, there was an apparent endeavor not to over-interpret which unhappily resulted in a mere piece-speaking. Here and in many other speeches, there was also a tendency to rush through lines without taking time to convey their sense. Miss Le Gallienne's articulation is admirably clear; but without knowledge of the text the listener would have had trouble in following the sense of some of her sentences. This was true even of the advice to the Players. This fault was intensified, too, by her adopting often too low a key, presumably with the laudable purpose of providing dynamic contrast. This building of a dynamic scale within a necessarily limited range was well planned, but unfortunately the lowest tones did not cross the footlights.

* * *

The physical production was well devised. A long flight of steps, some curtains and a broad apron gave opportunity for quick scene changes. But Miss La Gallienne's cuts did violence to the text. It was disconcerting to have the play begin in the middle of the first scene, where Marcellus first mentions the apparition, and then, after a single appearance of the Ghost, jump to the close of this scene. It is reasonable to have the Ghost appear and speak in this first scene and remain silent and invisible in the Closet scene, because he is seen and heard by the men on the platform but not by the Queen. But why, in the scene with Hamlet on the battlements, should the Ghost not command Horatio and Marcellus to swear on the sword? The incident was singularly flat without the ghostly voice.

Whole scenes are omitted which help the action and contain some of the best of the poetry. Among them are the scene between Polonius and Reynaldo, and later Ophelia; that of the Plain in Denmark, with the soliloquy beginning, "How all occasions do inform against me," and that in which Horatio receives Hamlet's letter.

Moreover, the remainder of the text is rearranged in three acts and 13 scenes, not always with happy results. Thus the second act closes with the scene of Hamlet coming upon the King at prayer. "Words without thoughts never to Heaven go" is a good line, but not very effective for a second-act curtain.

The pace was good, but the company was for the most part tentative and inadequate.

Europe Needs New Dance

By Margaret Lloyd

There is a lot going on in Europe. But it is not going on in dancing. The franc or the government may fall or rise, kings may be crowned or banished, wars pillage and burn, but the dance trips lightly by, wearing its usual blithe smile, trying to look as if nothing were happening. "There is enough sadness in real life," it seems to say. And audiences seem to agree.

It may be because it is not happening here, that American dancers can lament for Spain, revile racial and religious persecution, cry out for a new social order. Though things are happening here, too. Some Europeans still think that ours is a land of strikes, lynchings and gangsters alone. The difference is that American dancers want to do something about it. Being artists, they are more than ordinarily aware. The world turns for them like a painted globe in the library of imagination, constantly presenting new phases of life being terrifically lived. They feel strongly about what they perceive and so they stir our emotions and make us feel strongly, too.

That is the underlying cause of the great dance boom in America today, a boom that is no artificially blown bubble in danger of bursting. It is an expanding sphere, set in motion by the sound creative work of pioneers who have wrought of dance movement a medium for communication of felt experience made pertinent and universal. This sphere enwraps an audience of worth.

* * *

By comparison, the dance in Europe seems strangely flaccid, inept to the times. Excluding of course the work of that valiant experimenter, Kurt Jooss; of Mary Wigman, whose present accomplishment is but vaguely known, and of Trudi Schoop, a dance comedian with a purpose, all of whom are wrestling with problems of their own.

I was in London in June just before the De Basil Ballet Russe opened its official season. The company was in town and made a preliminary appearance at Covent Garden in the incidental ballets of Gluck's "Orphée." The pallidness of the choreography may have been intentional. Its dullness could not have been.

I saw, too, Nini Theilade, leading a troupe of fairies in an open air production of "Midsummer Night's Dream" at Regent's Park. They fluttered about as fairies will but as dancers should not. In both instances the dancing was the mildest form of ballet dancing, without even virtuosic appeal. In both instances, the audiences were highly pleased.

Catherine Littlefield and her company from Philadelphia were in Paris while I was in London and when I got to Paris, they were in London again. In the press of both countries I read the highest praise. In Paris particularly, the reviews were less criticisms than eulogies. Some Glamour Girls from New York were also in Paris at the time. I did not see them. But judging from the press, they outshone the precious Josephine Baker, writhing painstakingly at the Folies Bergère. What the Glamour Girls ate and what they thought of Paris was also recorded with ardor. One heard very little about dancing at the Paris Exposition.

* * *

It is true that London and Paris are not the only centers of dance performance abroad. But they provide a key to popular taste. That taste evidently continues to regard dancing as an ornament removed from daily use and does not always require the ornament to be of the choicest ware. From what I saw of it, the dance in Europe is likely to perish of its own insipidity.

What European audiences need is a Martha Graham concert to rouse them from their apathy. They need to bristle with indignation. To snort and sputter with rage, "Wh-wh-y, this is not dancing." To march out of the theater in high dudgeon, return for another performance in order to put their finger on just what did irritate them, if they can, and then to mull it all over till they reach a less belligerent conclusion—as they assuredly will.

They need to laugh in a slightly puzzled way at Weidman's comedy, until they get around to laughing heartily at it. To find appeasement in Doris Humphrey's lyricism—and wonder what stung them in it.

Hanya Holm's new group composition, "Trend," produced at the Bennington Festival this summer, and, according to report, a stimulating work, would probably seem a queer ballet enough. The costumes would not be "pretty." And neither would the "postures." But audiences, like dances, improve as they become seasoned. They would understand what "Trend" was telling them, in time.

Among younger American dancers, the three Fellows of Bennington, José Limon, Anna Sokolow and Esther Junger, whose triple concert at the Bennington Festival was, again according to report, a brilliant success, could lift the suave Englishman right out of his orchestra stall and cause the politely excitable Frenchman to wave his arms completely off.

Tamiris, any number of members of the New Dance League, could set European audiences weeping over Shanghai, wring their sympathies against all war and publish for them advance notices of a better day, stirring them not with tracts or propaganda, but with vigorous, expert dancing, lively and enjoyable in itself.

The dance in Europe, and in the British Isles, needs to be taken off its toes and set on its feet. The fragile, decorative ballet, for constant use, is as outmoded as the shepherds and shepherdesses of the 14th Louis's court. You might keep a china shepherdess, that had belonged to your grandmother, on the parlor mantle. You might look at it, occasionally, with pleasure. It would hardly seem very much a part of your daily life.

It is time for modern American dancers to extend their tours and show Europe that the dance is a part of life.

'Oedipus' Through French Eyes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Hilton Edwards, Miceal MacLiammoir and the other members of the Gate Theater received an ovation on their reappearance in Dublin after a six months' absence. They chose for their initial offering Jean Cocteau's "The Infernal Machine," previously only once produced in English.

M. Cocteau has taken for his theme the ancient legend of Oedipus, King of Thebes, which he has treated as part comedy, part tragedy. The first impression is that M. Cocteau's play is flippant sacrilege; there is even the suggestion that a majestic theme has been burlesqued. The purist who holds the classics sacred will resent this outrage to his idea of the sanctity of Greek drama.

The treatment, admittedly, is daring and, one might say, impudent in the French manner. The key to it all is contained in a brief prose speech delivered by an unseen speaker before the play begins. This is the French idea of the Greek Choragus. It describes the tale of Oedipus as a grim jest, which the gods inaugurate and then sit back to enjoy as the theme develops and moves to its awful climax. M. Cocteau sees it all through the eyes of the gods, and asks the spectator to see it similarly. If the spectator falls in with the suggestion, everything and anything becomes possible.

* * *

The play is not "good theater" in the ordinary sense. But it is excellent theater in the sense that its subtlety of treatment masquerading as flippancy never wavers but pursues its way to the bitter end. One must see "The Infernal Machine" at least twice if one is really to enjoy it. After that, one revels in the style. Nor is the transition from comedy to seriousness and thence to tragedy made abruptly. It is gradual, and the mind of the spectator travels with it.

There is ample opportunity for good acting and the Gate Theater company rose to the occasion. Miceal MacLiammoir was, however, happier in the earlier and lighter senses than in the last moments of tragedy, although he handled the quarrel with Tiresias with great dignity and force. This scene, incidentally, is the best the play contains. Meriel Moore, as the Sphinx, is cleverly subtle but her long speech of self-revelation tends to be tedious. The responsibility, however, lies with the author, who seems to lose control towards the end of the third act and let things go too much their own way. Coralie Carmichael, as Jocasta, just missed conviction in the last act, in which the atmosphere of her earlier lightness continued to cling to her. As Antigone, Mairin Hayes, in a brief part, rose to the tragedy.

The production, in the hands of Hilton Edwards, was of a high standard and it was enhanced by the beautiful settings and costumes designed by Miceal MacLiammoir.

* * *

Following a policy which on previous occasions has proved successful, the Abbey Theater is availing itself of the presence in Dublin of a large number of Americans to try out the No. 1 company in the plays which will be presented on the forthcoming American tour. The No. 2 ensemble is also being tested on these stranger audiences and the players who will keep "the home fires burning" in the absence of the veterans have just appeared, with credit, in the first new play to be offered this season.

With "The Patriot," Maeve O'Callaghan, who made a successful début as a playwright last December with "Wind from the West," has once more found her material among Irish people domiciled in England. Again it is a doctor's family which furnishes the theme and the clash arises from the outlook of children, born in England and brought up in an English atmosphere, when transplanted to Ireland.

Miss O'Callaghan is a keen observer. She has the faculty of gathering together casual, everyday incidents which have obviously occurred and of presenting them in all their humor. There is no attempt to exaggerate such incidents. They take place easily and naturally and they flow from the characters themselves.

The second company is being encouraged in versatility by such plays as "The Patriot" and Hugh Hunt is building it up in accordance with the idea of a National Theater in which the players should be capable of appearing convincingly in any play of whatever authorship and nationality. In other words, the Abbey is getting away from specializing.

J. J. H.

The Birth of a Plot

By Dudley Meads MacKegg

London

Anyone whose way of life throws him at all frequently amongst dramatists and would-be dramatists knows that despairing cry, "I can't think of a plot." Plot trouble has dogged playwrights down the ages, and not even the greatest have been exempt.

One may as well say at the beginning that it is impossible to tell anyone how to invent a plot. You might as well begin to explain the technical steps necessary to the evolution of a joke. But I can tell at any rate how one play's story was thought of; and perhaps a few hints may be picked up by the way.

The idea was born in a conversation between a dramatist and a critic, in which I played the role of auditor. We had known one another for about a dozen years, being, in fact, graduates of the same university, even of the same college. It is probably better to give no names, but the dramatist is on the staff of one of the chief co-educational boarding schools in southern England. The other party to the talk works in a Westminster office.

* * *

We fell to discussing those of our contemporaries in college who have since achieved fame, and the dramatist, whom I will call Smith, remarked how odd it was that none of them had written a plot based on the only experience they had all had in common—university life.

"There is an obvious reason for that," replied Jones, the critic. "Schools and residential universities do not form a good setting for novels or plays because they are not stages on which the great problems of human life come up in any general way for solution. People in any large and final sense do not fall in love there."

"But you are talking," said Smith, "only about schools in which boys and girls are segregated. In a co-educational school boys and girls of 17 or 18 not only can fall in love, but do. It is a problem which every teacher acquainted with it knows requires very tactful and sympathetic handling. The treatment, of course, would be everything. The point to emphasize would be the ethereal nature of the whole business. Nothing gross, nothing unpleasant. Deep as first love, and wild with all regret. The lightness of it, and the sadness, because of course it could not end happily. Schools are not designed for that sort of thing. And yet no hearts would be broken, or lives ruined, either. I can see several scenes of it already."

"You are going on too fast," said Jones. "This boy and girl of yours—how long have they known each other? A novel can deal with an affection that slowly ripens, but a play proceeds by crises."

"Yes, that is a difficulty," admitted Smith. "But a man can have been acquainted with a girl for years, and yet suddenly see her as though for the first time."

"If your heroine were to play the chief part in a school costume play—in lace and furbelows, looking unbelievably pretty after the dull uniform of the classrooms—would not your youth have his eyes opened all at once?"

* * *

"Of course, of course," agreed Smith, who was now walking up and down the carpet in a pleased excitement. "Especially if he were playing a small part rather badly, and someone else the hero rather well. A dress rehearsal, with everything going wrong."

"What about your heroine's attitude towards the matter? The boy having made rather a mug of himself on the stage, she would naturally want him to shine in some other walk of life—perhaps in examinations."

"Yes, I can see a nice domestic comedy episode—the boy working hard and late at night, and the girl slipping down into the study with a cup of cocoa. And discussions between them—the boy wanting to leave school and start work so as to be able to get married; and the girl urging him on to win a scholarship at the university, because it is really in his best interest in the long run, even if it means losing him."

"If your boy is moderately clever, the zest for academic distinction and honor would gradually override his interest in your heroine."

"Exactly. And that would lead quite naturally to the dénouement. The won scholarship, the brilliant academic future, the brave new life. What sort of story would it make, do you think?"

"It all depends on the writing," replied Jones cautiously. "But it's as good a theme as another. I really don't see why it shouldn't do."

But, as to that, we can only wait and see.

Vincent Again

Dear Theo: The Autobiography of Vincent Van Gogh, edited by Irving Stone. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $3.75.

We have already heard librarians groan under the weight of Van Gogh publications. It is not because most material on or by Vincent Van Gogh is not revealing and absorbing. Apart from his paintings, there is graphic self revelation in his letters. But in the customary, contemporary manner we go to excess, grow immeasurably enthusiastic, and enthusiasm becomes a factor of commerce. Critical books, descriptive catalogues, a novel based on his life have appeared. The letters to his devoted brother, Theo, have been published in three bulky volumes. Now, they are served up in one volume, carefully edited by Irving Stone, author of "Lust for Life."

Vincent Van Gogh was a prolific letter writer, and the lengthy messages to Theo reveal a deep human desire for communication with a kindred spirit. One dares not imagine what life would have been for Vincent were there no Theo to love, and understand and help him. Theo provided the necessary confidence when others were skeptical; Theo was patient with all the well-known idiosyncrasies; Theo understood what Vincent was expressing in his pictures. Every artist needs a Theo; not all have the good fortune to possess one. Those of us who are tempted to bewail the circumstances of Van Gogh's life, and criticize (rightly) the society which could find no place for him or his work, should at the same time count this blessing.

With rereading, the letters of Vincent disclose more vividly his homespun philosophy, his natural democracy, his intuitive sense of artistic values, his spontaneous appreciation of the things which exalt in life. He was neither modern, nor traditionalist, for such a flaming, buoyant nature could not be crammed into any mold. Where there was beauty, there he found it. The Impressionists with whom he felt artistically allied had awakened his observation of color and he went on, to find it and use it in ways they had not dreamed. While for them it was color observed, color transliterated, for him it was evocative color qualifying emotion, transmitting drama. The language of his letters is plain and ineffectual compared with the clarity and vigor of his palette. Reading the letters alone, we would still appreciate the inner probing of the man, the deliberate search for a manner of living, the pronounced interest in making pictures. But one would not suspect the decorative effulgence, the restless, urgent expression of his brush. The letters tell something, but not all. Where explanation ends, there art begins.

Throughout the letters is threaded the theme of money, the need for being thrifty, for bargaining, for discovering less expensive lodgings and food.

It is the paradox, the drama, the extremes related to Vincent's life which increase interest in one of the masters of our time.

Mr. Stone has done a creditable job in editing the material, so that it reads like narrative.

D. A.

Sydney Art Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, N. S. W.

The recent enactment of a law in England permitting pictures from the great national collections to leave the Mother Country is already bearing good fruit here in Australia. The exhibitions of the world's most famous art treasures staged in England with increasing frequency of recent years seems to have led the authorities there to realize the justice and wisdom of reciprocity in such matters. At times in London there have been on view from other and often distant countries treasures of fabulous value and world renown, arousing intense public interest among laymen as well as among those concerned more or less vitally in the byways of art, in addition, of course, to the main whole-time avenues.

England herself has so much art wealth, both of her own making and that of other countries, as would allow selections of it not to be missed from her own depositories. Seen abroad, however, such loans would be invaluable aids to creating and maintaining an art sense in newer fields, such as our own country. Australia has always longed for the privilege of seeing at least small representative selections of such art wealth, but this has, with a few exceptions, been denied her until of late.

Now the Sydney National Art Gallery is being prepared for a collection of pictures lent by the National Gallery, London, and also by the Tate Gallery. Though comparatively small—but 80 pictures—it will be a choice selection, with fine examples of such masters as Gainsborough, Reynolds and Raeburn. Later artists represented are Sir William Orpen, Lucien Pissarro and Augustus John. Statuary of three sculptors will also be included—Frank Dobson, Sir Alfred Gilbert and Epstein.

Moscow Theater Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

Visitors to the fifth Soviet theater festival are benefiting by the criticism and suggestions of those who attended earlier festivals. For the first time, visitors are not being held to a fixed program, but are permitted to choose between two performances almost every evening. This arrangement pleases those who are especially interested in the work of particular theaters.

In previous festivals, the Moscow Art Theater and the Bolshoi Opera and Ballet Theater were represented by single performances. This year the Art Theater has arranged three productions for the festival: a revival of A. L. Tolstoi's "Boris Godunoff," shown for the first time; last spring's notable dramatization of "Anna Karenina" and the popular contemporary drama, Trenev's "Lyubov Yarovaya."

* * *

The Bolshoi Theater, with its affiliate, is showing a new opera, "Soil Upturned," by the youthful composer Dzhershinsky; last spring's revival of Glinka's "Ruslan and Ludmilla"; a revival of Tchaikovsky's ballet, "Sleeping Beauty," and a new children's ballet, "Little Stork," staged by the members of the Ballet School.

The Vakhtangov Theater is showing its time-tried favorite, Gorky's "Yegor Bulichev," and in addition its strictly routine version of "Much Ado About Nothing," whose faithful adherence to tradition is in striking contrast with this theater's earlier "revolutionary" version of "Hamlet." The century-old Maly Theater, whose reputation is based largely upon its production of the numerous plays of the classical dramatist Ostrovsky, will show Ostrovsky's "In Every Wise Man There's a Bit of the Fool"; and in addition a contemporary drama, Gusev's "Glory." Single performances also will be given by the Jewish and the Gipsy theaters, the Red Army and the Realistic theaters, and two children's theaters.

Those who visit Leningrad after the Moscow festival closes on Sept. 10, will see the Pushkin State Drama Theater's version of Ostrovsky's "Forest"; two operas, Rimsky-Korsakoff's "The Tsar's Bride" and a new Soviet opera, "Cruiser Potemkin," composed by Chisko; a new ballet, Asafyev's "Partisan Days," and a children's play.

* * *

The Ukrainian tour, which is offered as an alternative to the Leningrad tour, will visit three cities, Kiev, Kharkov and Rostov-on-Don. The program includes two Ukrainian musical melodramas, "Natalka Poltavka" and "Taras Bulba," a play by the contemporary Ukrainian dramatist Shevchenko, Maeterlinck's "Blue Bird" and Griboyedov's classic comedy, "Woe to Wit."

The veteran régisseur Vsevelod Meyerhold is omitted for the first time from the festival. Once the prime favorite of the Soviet régime, Meyerhold has not made his peace with the Communist Committee of Arts which now dominates the Soviet theater. Last spring he indulged in outspoken criticism of the committee's severe censorship and its persistent interference with the work of all Soviet repertory theaters.

Meyerhold, it will be recalled, suggested after the revolution that the existing "bourgeois" theater be destroyed and a new "revolutionary" theater be erected on its ruins. It is a curious commentary upon this suggestion, which once was seriously considered by the Communist authorities, that Meyerhold himself is now in the shadow, while the "bourgeois" Moscow Art, Maly and Bolshoi theaters, founded and subsidized by the Tsars or by "bourgeois" patrons, are today the favorites of the Soviet régime.

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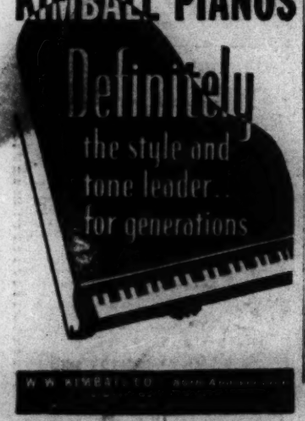

Schools—Colleges Home Study

To the Would-Be Writer—All Is Grist to the Mill

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Would You Write? Then You Must Have Something to Say

Instead of Yearning to 'Write,' a True Writer Seeks To Learn to Set Down What He Has to Write About

By Janet Rankin Aiken

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You wish to write? May good fortune attend your progress! Writing is one of the best possible methods of being a friend and of making friends. You can live all alone on a South Pacific island or on a mountain peak, and by writing you can make yourself at home in the world. You can number your "acquaintances" not by dozens but by thousands or even millions, whom you cheer.

The world needs what you have to give. People everywhere need information, entertainment, inspiration, release. Here is a family in a northwest ranch house during the long lonely winter months; here is a widow who is struggling with a sense of loss; here is an ambitious boy setting out to conquer the world. All of them need books and articles of the most diverse varieties. They need to learn to see life through clearer eyes, to climb into a broader world. They need good writers.

Everything Is Grist

Writing seeks to express action, ideas, natural science, travel. Everything is grist to the writing mill. No matter how few or how unprepossessing your store of ideas may seem, your creative genius (or even your little talent, if that is all you seem to have) can make them a thing for someone to enjoy. You will do a service for someone somewhere, even if half a world away.

That is the roseate and idealistic side of the writer story, and the other side is no less practical, if harsher. For writing, like bricklaying, is a job which must be learned and practiced according to a few basic principles and numberless detailed rules. I shall not have time in this brief discussion of the writer's art to go into the secondary precepts belonging to the craft, and anyhow it is not necessary, because these small rules are to be found in many different books—dictionaries, thesauruses, grammars, rhetorics, composition manuals, market guides—which are at hand for any would-be writer to use. It is actually easier to learn the detail of writing than the underlying principles.

'Write' Is a Transitive Verb

So I believe the best thing I can do within the scope of this article is to restate a few of the first principles of this fascinating writing job, leaving the more specialized information for your later consumption. I think too many writers grab the details first and either ignore or neglect the fundamentals; and that leads to trouble. One can never get far away from the things I am about to say, if he is to do his writing job well.

First of all, then, you should know and remember that no one just writes, he writes something. The verb must always be transitive. A good test to distinguish the potential professional from the merest amateur is that the professional undertakes to write a detective novel, a biography of Gilbert, or an analysis of musical forms, while the amateur just yearns "to write."

The More Concrete It Is, the Better

The first consideration, the prime essential, then, in your launching yourself upon a writing career is having something to write. And the more concrete it is, the better. If you merely want to write, the chances are that you never will; but if you happen to be a good home gardener and want to tell people about flowers and gardens, as a friend of mine did, you may at the end of five years have two books and 50 magazine articles to your credit, as she has.

The necessity for writing something, rather than just writing, is at once a bar and a beacon to new writers. It excludes those who are moved by vague aspirations. But it challenges those who are willing to look within, to discover sources for material, and then slowly or rapidly, with difficulty or easily, to enlarge and perfect one of these ideas until it becomes a poem, a play, a textbook, or a set of "works."

A good sound rule is to consult your own interest first concerning what you shall write. And as a general plan, what you will do best is what you most enjoy doing. If you enjoy writing stories, the story is indicated; if you find fashion articles slipping off your pen, write them. Usually ability and enjoyment go hand in hand in writing as in every other department of life.

Of course it may be that what you love most to write is something for which there is a limited or nonexistent market. Probably 10 times as many people love to write allegories as those who love to read them. The essay, too, is whether rightly or wrongly under a commercial ban, so that essays are somewhat difficult things to get printed. Hence it is wise to block out several enthusiasms, several choices of subject. Then if your first selection does not work you may pick one of the others.

Of course the best thing of all may be to have an idea lay hold on you. Such an idea laid hold of Harriet Beecher Stowe and made her write "Uncle Tom's Cabin"; it possessed Browning and created "The Ring and the Book." Often such a dominant idea produces a masterpiece, though occasionally it will prove a false inspiration.

Writing Is Giving

In any event, the first principle is: Find your idea. Determine what you are to write, if it is only a letter to the folks back home. Done well, such letters may yet make you famous. Letter writing is excellent practice in the informal style. It is a mistake to regard any form of writing as trivial or barren of promise, and if letter writing is your job, you can do it in an inspired and inspiring manner. But you probably wish to address a wider audience than your family and personal friends. And that brings me to my second point.

Never forget that you are writing not alone to express yourself, but to give someone something. Getting, the getting of money, fame, recognition, or even personal satisfaction, is the by-product of writing. The source, the cause, is giving. It does not matter if all you are writing is a recipe for bean soup to go on a woman's page in a country newspaper, and if only one person ever notices what you have written. You have given that housewife something, and that gift is the reason why you are writing.

Yesterday I was talking with a young man about a poem he had written. It was a good poem with one obvious defect which had made itself apparent to an entire group of readers. The young man freely admitted that the feature in question was dubious from an artistic standpoint. "But I like it. I wanted it that way, and I am going to keep it so," he said.

"By all means," I answered. "If you want it that way, keep it. You may find someone else who likes it so; then you have written it for that person. Or posterity may just possibly like it, and then you have written it for posterity. But—and here is the point—if you remain the only one who likes it, you have not written at all. You have only soliloquized. Writing absolutely requires an audience, and I believe the wisest writer is the one who thinks of his audience, takes stock of his own mental stores, and then tries to give that audience what he has that will come closest to being what it wants and enjoys. Writing is giving."

You are not writing merely to fill your time, to take care of the rent, to discharge a grievance; but you may profitably write to amuse the children, to inform a student, to give humanity a deserved rebuke, to lift yourself and others out of the humdrum of living. Always you need to consider whom you are addressing. Always you need to remember that your reader is of equal importance with you, and that you love him as yourself.

The Way Is to Write

A third fundamental of the writing job has been borne in upon me increasingly during my years of teaching. The only way to write is to write. I see so many nice boys and girls, men and women, occupied in staving off writing. They take courses in grammar and composition ostensibly to prepare for, but actually to defer, writing. They want someone to tell them how to write and what to write. They conform to mechanical assignments: "Develop a set of instructions for making a dog kennel, using the second person singular." They accept the instructor's grade on their papers as a reliable index of their writing ability.

Because they are afraid to fly, afraid to let go and express the ideas they have to give, they delay and defraud their talent by bringing it under a scholastic supervision which at its best is necessarily somewhat mechanical, and which at its worst is likely to warp or to stultify their creative ability.

I am not opposing courses in writing or even courses in grammar. Properly subordinated to an intelligent and active writing program, such courses may do much good. They relieve the sense of isolation which the writer frequently feels. They impart many helpful hints about the writing job. They often constitute an encouragement to the modest and sensitive beginner. Nevertheless, the rule stands: The way to write is to write, and courses of instruction are harmful when they interfere with the process.

Gaining Background

Formal courses in writing are perhaps most profitable when they are combined with other lessons—lessons in history, politics, chemistry, living, anything you want to write about. Then, in the jargon of modern education, you have a "content course," and a "methods course." Instruction in methods only, with content lacking, is sterile. Life and books must teach you what and why you are to write. Instruction in writing methods may possibly help in teaching you how.

There is one prevalent illusion concerning the writing job, and if you have it, you will benefit by having it dispelled. It is the illusion of the original and startling. Do you think that in order to write well you must range far afield or comb biography for your complications of character? The rule is just the other way around: Unless startling or abnormal elements can be handled with homely accuracy and restraint, they should not be attempted. What is demanded of you as a writer is not the exotic or the unheard-of. The demand is that you shall have an interest in your own material, an interest which you shall succeed in transferring to your reader; a truth of perception which will impart an essential impression of authenticity; and a modicum of beauty, as much as in you lies to give.

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Telephone and Microphone Training as Prelude to Business

Mr. J. H. Jones, headmaster of Deanery Senior School, Southampton, Eng., believes in teaching his pupils the use of the telephone before they leave to take up business careers. A telephone system has been installed throughout the school, and boys are being given instruction in speaking distinctly, concisely, and in a businesslike way. As a concession to the modern age microphone training is also part of the program.

Planning for College

Two Books That Treat of This and of the Art of Going

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Two books by college deans. Either or both may help you in your plans for college, or after you get into college. "The Art of Going to College," by J. Franklin Messenger, dean of the school of education, University of Idaho, is a chummy little volume (Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York: $1.25). Dean Messenger tells us that it grew largely out of intimate personal chats with students; and it has that friendly, quiet tone. Chapters on studying efficiently, on selecting courses, on getting and holding a job, on the "educated" man, on college companions and on "great expectations" are some of the little talks; and they might indeed be carried on between dean and student in the sanctum of the dean's office, or, better still, before the dean's fire in his home some quiet winter evening. Here is a dean we should like to know. His friendly little volume reveals him as a person who would attract college-age men and girls, one whom young people would respect and love. If you are a high-school or college student, or the parent or elder brother or sister of one, you will find much food for thought in this book.

"Planning for College," by Max McConn, dean of Lehigh University (Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York, $2.50), is somewhat more of a volume as to size, and, logically enough, treats of more subjects. Its full title carries the subtitle, "And How to Make the Most of It While There." The major sections of the book are: Who Ought to Go to College, Choosing a College Course, Choosing a College, What Will It Cost, Preparing for College, The Problem of Living at College, Planning to Make the Most of It. Under each of these sections are several chapters dealing with each subject with really remarkable thoroughness and succinctness.

To Go Or Not to Go

Who ought to go to college? After all, "a fairly high degree of bookish aptitude" is essential. Dean McConn adds to this "an awakened intellectual interest in something," and "a fairly high degree of self-mastery or capacity for self-direction." We do not agree with him that the I. Q. should have such weight in the decision. And we have seen boys who were never interested in school, and consequently had poor grades, do very well in college, although these are unusual cases. The dean leaves plenty of openings, however, in both these counts, for the exceptions. We do like the good advice given to the older person who goes to college. The old idea that older persons cannot learn as well as youngsters is an exploded myth, he points out, adding that in many cases they can learn better, and always as well as they ever could. He does, however, advise an intelligent social adjustment, reminding the older person that definite attention should be paid to making it.

One should choose one's own college course, and not merely take one chosen by parents, Dean McConn maintains, and offers help in doing this to good advantage. The cost, of course, varies with different colleges, but the thorough analysis of various kinds of costs, possible economies, and a discussion of loan funds and other sources of aid, should be of real help to student and parent. The section on "working one's way" and on "the kinds of student jobs" is one of the first practical discussions of this nature that we have come across in this type of volume.

Making the Most Of It

It is frequently said that the actual preparation for college is too often a responsibility left entirely to teachers and headmaster. The boy or girl, in the United States, at least, seems to expect to be turned out by the school complete and labeled "prepared." This book would indicate that the child is ready to take the responsibility himself, and presents a very fine discussion of the kinds of skill and abilities he will wish to acquire while preparing for college. For example, a brief aid to acquiring speed in reading is outlined, and an aid to acquiring a richer and more flexible vocabulary. The chapters on The Problem of Living at College and on Planning to Make the Most of It deal with such practical matters as dormitory life, social relationships, budgeting one's time (including concerts and other forms of educational recreation), the question of fraternities, and what is more important in the way of equipment.

This book, like the other, is written directly to the student, whether at high school or already in college. Any parent of teen-age children would find it helpful, however, and we should think it might make a welcome and practical gift for son or daughter from Dad. Both volumes belong in high school and college libraries.

MILLICENT TAYLOR

Campus Contributions

Our Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is more to college than the academic end; there is more to doing one's job than the office or factory or classroom end. At least, this is a worthwhile idea passed along by our first speaker today, who says: "Our most important task is to learn how to get along with our fellowman—to know how to benefit ourselves and him from our mutual association." And one might even add a further benefit. The college, job, factory or classroom should benefit from it, too. We introduce a member from New Jersey.—Chairman.

A Matter of Unselfishness

New Jersey

Dear Chairman:

I can echo the sentence from Mrs. A. J. K.'s letter in the June 22 Monitor: "By the omission of the Round Table I am shaken from the passive attitude of enjoying to the active expression of my appreciation of all that the Round Table stands for." I hasten to apply for membership, for soon I shall be over the line and can come only as a guest.

I have been interested this past year in the articles about the girl who gave up her office position to go to college. After two years of office work I made the same decision, and I have never regretted it. College gave me so much beyond the mass of interesting (and some not so-interesting) knowledge. It gave me stimulating acquaintances and friendships with students and professors, and a training for an enjoyable profession; and since I have been a homemaker in a city 1300 miles from my native state, it has given me contacts with interesting people and organizations which I would not have otherwise known. It gave me also the privilege of doing graduate work which I so thoroughly enjoyed. In addition to these tangible evidences of its worth, I feel that a college education can awaken or foster an inquiring mind, and is a beginning of a learning which, if properly nurtured, continues always. Truly, graduation is a "commencement" in every sense of the word.

May I humbly offer an idea which I used to present to our students when I was a high-school teacher. It is one which each of my experiences in office, university, the teaching profession, and in my present role has strengthened. One of us as our jobs—be they going to school, following a profession, working in industry, or making a home—entirely by ourselves. We need other people, their ideas, experience, advice and co-operation to provide the background for our efforts. Our most important task, then, is to learn how to "get along with" our fellowman—to know how to benefit ourselves and him from our mutual association. When we can do this we learn unselfishness, tolerance, tactfulness, self-respect, and respect and thoughtfulness for our associates. When these qualities are evidenced, there cannot help being good results from our work.

Like charity, this ability to get along with others should begin at home. A lecturer, speaking on good government, began with the premise that the roots of good government began in the family and spread from thence to school, church, state and nation. This principle, if applied to civic, national and international affairs, would solve our social problems of hatred, envy, greed, crime, war, etc. And if we, as individuals, can live harmoniously and helpfully in home, office, school, church, city, state and nation, we shall have achieved success, though we may never command a salary written in five digits or see our names in the "Hall of Fame."

Thank you for the Round Table. When so many young people that one meets have that quality which, for lack of another, I shall call by that over-worked word of appreciation, it is refreshing to read of them in all parts of our country and the world whose ideals correspond to one's own. Part of my task in getting along with other people is to be tolerant of ideas and actions, of which I do not approve and to try to see that beneath the veneer of the sophisticates exist many worthwhile traits. May the Round Table continue to add zest to the Tuesday Monitor! (Mrs.) B. F. R.

On Eating Cake

New Jersey

Dear Chairman:

Several months ago I read a young Round Tabler's argument with himself on the worthwhileness of college. I had some thoughts on this at the time, and now that the year is over, I'd like to express them.

Why, in this age of a new economic order, in this day of specialization, do young men and women still take a liberal-arts course in college? One doesn't have to miss the college experience to get professional training. In fact, he can have his cake and eat it. The new college curriculum fits men and women to support themselves after graduation and gives them the wide cultural background they need to succeed in the work they have chosen.

Now we go for in journalism, home economics, engineering, teaching, secretarial work. Then "commencement" really means something. We commence practicing in the work we have studied. We are not left counting with a B. A., a lot of Greek behind us, and a "we-have-been-educated, now-what-shall-we-do" attitude. Now it is education with a purpose.

To be successful in anything, I believe that two things are necessary—education and contact with people, so that we may get many views to sift over in our own mind, to keep us from being narrow minded. One of these is worthless without the other. Education without contact makes the bookworm. Contact without education makes something akin to the "tinkling cymbal" and "sounding brass"—maybe the bazooka.

So it is no wonder that we think the Round Table is doing such a great service for us young folks. It is providing the "contact"—and wider than we could get anywhere—it is international.

(Miss) D. B.

We like to present all sides. Some of you would, we think, disagree with Miss B. in her casting away of the liberal-arts course. Or would you? However, there are various interpretations of the phrase, "Education With a Purpose." What is yours? And nobody wants to be a bazooka. We all refuse to be bazookas, don't we!

Cheerio... Chairman

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From the report of the superintendent of schools to the Board of Education of the City School District of the City of Cleveland (Ohio).

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The Home Forum

On the Entertainment of Guests

"THE whole point about the country," she said, "is freedom to expand. If we are to be as cramped as in the city, it is not worth while changing. Here most people are packed tight into tiny rooms, built on the top of each other like rabbit boxes. There they have space—," and she waved her arms to indicate an infinity of horizon.

"Forgive me, but I must correct a verbal confusion," I replied, arguing for the sake of arguing. "Space there is a-plenty in the country, but it is the space of the open air. The actual houses are not necessarily bigger. They are, in fact, usually smaller. Indeed, most people who go to the country elect to live in a country cottage, which may have much less space than their city apartment. They are compensated in that they are not shut in. All around them are gardens and growing-land. They have one immense room which makes up for the inadequacy of the others—the room of out-of-doors."

She shook her head, unconvinced. "Not only must there be more rooms and bigger rooms than we can afford in town," she proclaimed, "but we must have guest-rooms. For the country without visitors would soon be unbearable; and visitors must be encouraged to stay. They cannot be given an improvised sleeping-place on a couch. They must have their rooms reserved in which they will feel perfectly free. They must have—," but there she paused, not daring to complete her thought.

* * *

SINCE I WAS really in full accord, I finished her sentence for her. "They must have their own house," I affirmed. She looked a little uncertainly at me, and I continued: "Of course, I mean it. If there are guests, they must be separated from the ordinary household. They must not interfere with us, nor we with them. We must meet them when we are inclined—at table, on the terrace, in the salon; but in general their privacy must be respected, as I want mine to be."

And, to her surprise, I proceeded to outline my own ideas for the reception of our friends. That was some years ago, and since then I have carried them out. At first, in order to have one house in which to live, I insisted on having three. One was veritably ours, and even in that house there were sub-divisions. Three rooms belonged to me, my bedroom, my workroom, and my library; and similar rooms belonged to her; and the other rooms were shared by us when we were alone, and with our guests when we had company. But there was also a little house constructed out of an old grange, fully fitted up for the use of such servants as we then needed, so that they too were independent of us and could live their own lives when they were not actually employed. And there was a guest-house, at the foot of the long garden, screened and secluded, so that the occupants could imagine themselves to be entirely relieved of those social duties which are apt to become a burden, and could join us only at those moments when we both desired company. Since then certain changes have invaded my establishment, but the guest-house remains.

* * *

I AM MORE and more persuaded that, in friendships, there must never be a sense of intrusion. Perhaps those who do not give their sympathies so unreservedly as I am apt to do, can stay with their friends from dawn to dusk. For my part, I need to be alone, to refresh myself after conversation in a bath of silence and solitude. Also, I want to be serious at all times, and for us certainly I could not endure a prolonged spell of frivolity. I am like the man in A. C. Benson's book who talked unaffectedly with his friends of the deep things he valued, but claimed the right to say, whenever he pleased: "I cannot speak of such things now. I am in a gusty, prosaic grubby mood, and I want to make mud-pies." It would seem intolerable to me to have to sit, in pure politeness, for an interminable time after lunch, exchanging insipid remarks, when perhaps I should like to have a nap or read a book. I do not scruple to retire to my rooms; for that is true politeness, leaving to my guests the same right. If we should both care to play games on the lawn, we shall say so; if we should care for a walk in the woods, we may let each other know; but assuredly we must not impose a set of stupid social conventions on each other. It is precisely to escape the wearisome duties of the town that I prefer the country whenever my work permits; and I am not going to invite to the country the sort of people who cannot overcome an unhappy education that has taught them, by artificial etiquette, to torment their fellows.

* * *

THE FIRST RULE, not only of ordinary politeness, but of the most delicate friendship, is to observe certain reticences of which still water is the symbol. "I may like periwinkles," says one of Dickens' inimitable servants, "but it doesn't follow that I want them for breakfast, dinner, tea, supper, one after one is more devoted to his friends than I, but it is a mistake to suppose that friendship implies perpetual presence. There must be no routine, there must be no codification or formalization of intercourse. The guest-house, in a literal and in a figurative sense, is essential.

Nor indeed is it necessary that all guests should be close friends. I love to have around me acquaintances with whom I have no desire to exchange real secrets, but whose tastes and opinions interest me. There is nothing more delightful than a tête-à-tête with someone who will speak sincerely of his amusements, his occupations, his thoughts, his sentiments; and I count no day wasted on which I have learned something genuine about a fellow-being. What I do not want is the chatter which is meaningless; the repetition of ready-made phrases, gossip without significance, fashionable comments such as are spoken in the same jargon in thousands of drawing-rooms at any given moment. If my guests will only be natural, and will talk of anything they truly know—their work, or themselves—two subjects which are often regarded as taboo—I shall be grateful for their company. I do not ask them to be witty, or intelligent, or well-informed, or to be up-to-date in respect to pictures, plays and books, much less of politics; I only ask them to be unaffected and sincere. I find that most people would be ready to be unaffected and sincere, had they not been badly brought up; and it is my business to help them to forget for a moment the tiresome superficialities of society.

* * *

AS FOR THE guest-house, it is the most successful experiment of my home. "You will," I remark, "get up precisely when you please, make your appearance in our house whenever you choose, and never feel obliged to do this or that. We are temporarily neighbors and we will drop in on each other at mealtimes and at such other times as we find to be convenient and mutually agreeable."

It works excellently; we do, in fact, see our guests most of the time, but there is no feeling of compulsion or of importunity. They can, if they want, shut themselves up and write letters, or rest, or simply escape from hosts who on their side refuse to be ubiquitous. They can go out and discover the country alone, and talk with the peasants without our promptings. Or they can hide themselves in a corner of the garden. But there is one part of the day when necessarily we do foregather—the quiet evening, when dusk has fallen on the river and the hills, and the peace of the dark conduces to conversation. I like to think that perhaps I can almost use Bunyan's words of myself and my guests: "Thus they discoursed together till late at night; and after they had committed themselves to their Lord for protection, they betook themselves to rest: the Pilgrim they laid in a large upper chamber whose window opened toward the sun-rising: the name of the chamber was Peace; where he slept till break of day and then he awoke and sang."

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SELF-PORTRAIT BY GUSTAVE COURBET: *In the Mesdag Museum, The Hague*

Not Peace, but a Sword

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CERTAIN specific sayings of Christ Jesus might be misunderstood unless they were considered in relation to his complete teachings. For example, his statement, "I came not to send peace, but a sword," might be interpreted as declaring for the use of force sanctioned by the sword, in settling the differences which so commonly beset mankind. But rightly interpreted this statement in no wise converts the character of the world's greatest peacemaker, its veritable Prince of Peace. What, then, did he mean to convey in the statement quoted?

Jesus' teachings completely refuted and overturned the materialistic theory of life and reality. He knew that God, or Spirit, is Life, infinite, omnipresent, and omnipotent; also, that God and His kingdom constitute all reality. This concept directly opposed the accepted theories of his day. It upset common belief in regard to God and the universe. It was wholly revolutionary. His understanding, exercised in the overturning and destruction of material beliefs, was as a sword; that is, it destroyed the false beliefs termed matter and materiality with the truth, the truth about God, man, and the universe. It was the perfect example of Truth overcoming falsity.

The notion that Jesus was an advocate of the use of force to establish the kingdom of God on earth is utterly refuted by his statement to the disciple who drew his sword in the Master's defense, on that fateful night in the garden when Jesus was arrested. "Put up thy sword," is an admonition as practical now as in that distant day, if peace is to be established on a lasting basis.

Christian Science makes very clear the teaching of Jesus regarding peace and war. Jesus knew that the brotherhood of man would never be established through violence. In fact, the use of force in the settlement of human difficulties tends to separate, to breed hatred and dissension, rather than to unite through the promotion of good will. Only through the demonstration of loving-kindness will that brotherhood of man be established which Jesus envisioned.

When he answered the inquirer as to the first commandment of all, he also stated the second. Not only is the divine command that "thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength," but there is a second, which he immediately added, scarcely less important than the first: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." A careful analysis of these statements will remove all doubt as to Jesus' attitude toward the use of force as a means of establishing God's kingdom in the hearts of men. How impossible to love God supremely and one's neighbor as oneself, while using material forces to destroy or injure him!

When considered in their entirety and in the light of their fundamentals, Jesus' teachings were wholly logical. His mission was to bring to mankind the most important of all facts—the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. And, surely, these fundamentals leave no room for the promotion or use of violence in establishing God's kingdom "in earth, as it is in heaven."

The peace Jesus came to establish was the peace based upon righteousness and Truth, upon the fact of God's fatherhood and the related fact that, in reality, all men are brethren, a doctrine wholly at odds with the use of violence, one against another. His unwillingness to use force was further illustrated by his own words. Confronted by those sent to take him, in his rebuke to Peter he expressed his conviction that, should he so elect, through prayer he could command more than twelve legions of angels to protect him from his enemies. He knew that his heavenly Father was ready and available to meet his every need—to protect him from the hatred of mortal mind, whenever such protection was necessary. He did not seek a material method of deliverance, for he knew that his experience was to lead him to the cross, in order that he might prove to humanity that Life is God, permanent and indestructible.

The lesson is this, as explained in Christian Science: God, the omnipotent Father, is present to meet every human need, not through the use of the sword, symbol of destruction, but through ministering Love, the Love which through the healing Christ is available at all times, under all circumstances, to solve mankind's problems. How? Through righteous prayer—the prayer of understanding, which knows God's presence, power, and availability. How unlike the use of violence is this ministry of Love! Yet it is the only effective and permanent method of resolving mankind's difficulties.

Mary Baker Eddy in an unmistakably clear statement removes all doubt as to the effectiveness and breadth of this healing agency. On page 340 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" we read, "One infinite God, good, unifies man and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself;' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed." Here, then, is the universal remedy for all ills of humanity—to know the one God as infinite good, as Life and Love. This understanding is the sword of the Spirit wielded by Jesus, who came to proclaim and exemplify, in establishing the brotherhood of man through understanding, the presence of the omnipotent God, who is infinite good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

Non la Paix, mais l'Epée

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

CERTAINES paroles du Christ Jésus risquent d'être mal comprises à moins qu'on ne les considère par rapport à l'ensemble de ses enseignements. Ainsi la déclaration du Maître: "Je suis venu apporter non la paix, mais l'épée," semblerait admettre l'emploi de la force pour régler les nombreux désaccords assaillant l'humanité. Mais une interprétation correcte montre que cette parole ne contredit aucunement le caractère du pacificateur par excellence, du véritable Prince de la paix. Quelle est donc la leçon qu'il nous donne dans le passage précité?

Les enseignements de Jésus bouleversaient et réfutaient complètement la théorie matérialiste de la vie ou de la réalité. Il savait que Dieu, l'Esprit, est la Vie infinie, omniprésente, omnipotente; il savait en outre que Dieu et Son royaume constituent la réalité totale. Ce concept s'opposait diamétralement aux théories reçues à cette époque. Il renversait la croyance générale concernant Dieu et l'univers. Il était révolutionnaire en tous points. La compréhension par laquelle le Maître bouleversait et détruisait les croyances matérielles ressemblait à une épée; en d'autres termes, elle détruisait au moyen de la vérité concernant Dieu ainsi que l'homme et l'univers, les fausses croyances appelées matière et matérialité. C'était l'exemple parfait de la Vérité surmontant l'erreur.

Jésus préconisait-il l'emploi de la force pour établir le royaume de Dieu sur la terre? Cette supposition est absolument réfutée par "l'ordre que le Maître donna au disciple qui tira l'épée pour le défendre, pendant la nuit tragique où l'on vint arrêter Jésus à Gethsémané. "Remets ton épée dans le fourreau"—cette exhortation est aussi pratique maintenant que jadis, si l'on veut voir la paix s'établir sur une base durable.

La Science Chrétienne nous fait bien comprendre ce qu'enseigna Jésus concernant la paix et la guerre. Jésus savait que la violence n'établirait jamais la fraternité des hommes. Par le fait, lorsqu'il s'agit de régler un différend, l'emploi de la force tend à séparer; loin d'unir les humains en augmentant leur bienveillance, il engendre la haine et les dissensions. Seule la démonstration de la bonté permettra d'établir la fraternité des hommes envisagée par Jésus.

Lorsqu'on vint demander au Maître quel était le premier de tous les commandements, il indiqua aussi le deuxième. Outre cette injonction divine: "Tu aimeras le Seigneur, ton Dieu, de tout ton cœur, de toute ton âme, de toute ta pensée, et de toute ta force"—il en existe une seconde que Jésus cite immédiatement et dont l'importance est presque aussi grande: "Tu aimeras ton prochain comme toi-même." Analysons avec soin ces deux passages, et nous n'aurons plus aucun doute quant à l'attitude de Jésus touchant l'emploi de la force pour établir dans le cœur des hommes le royaume de Dieu. Impossible d'aimer Dieu par-dessus tout et d'aimer son prochain comme soi-même, tant qu'on fait usage de forces matérielles pour détruire ses semblables ou leur nuire!

Les enseignements de Jésus sont tout à fait logiques quand on les examine dans leur ensemble, à la lumière de leur inspiration fondamentale. Il avait pour mission d'apporter au genre humain ces faits dont l'importance est suprême: la paternité de Dieu, la fraternité des hommes. Ces données fondamentales excluent à coup sûr l'usage ou l'encouragement de la violence pour établir le royaume de Dieu "sur la terre comme au ciel."

La paix que Jésus vint établir se fondait sur la justice et la Vérité, sur le fait de la paternité divine et sur le fait connexe qu'en réalité tous les hommes sont frères—doctrine absolument opposée à l'usage de la violence entre humains. Les paroles du Maître font également voir qu'il répudiait l'emploi de la force. En face de ceux qui venaient le saisir, il blâma l'action de Pierre et dit que par la prière lui-même pourrait, s'il en avait le désir, avoir à sa disposition plus de douze légions d'anges qui le protégeraient contre ses ennemis. Il savait que son Père céleste, auquel il pouvait sans cesse avoir recours, suppléerait à tous ses besoins et le protégerait contre la haine de l'entendement mortel chaque fois que cette protection deviendrait nécessaire. Il ne chercha point la délivrance par des méthodes matérielles, car il savait qu'il allait au-devant de la croix afin de prouver au genre humain que la Vie est Dieu—Vie permanente, indestructible.

Voici donc la leçon telle que l'explique la Science Chrétienne: Dieu, le Père dont le pouvoir n'a point de limites, est présent pour subvenir à tout, non par l'emploi de l'épée, symbole de destruction, mais par l'Amour secourable; et grâce au Christ guérisseur, cet Amour est accessible en tout temps; quelles que soient les circonstances, il peut résoudre les problèmes du genre humain. Comment? Par la prière juste—la prière de la compréhension qui connaît la présence de Dieu, Son pouvoir et Son accessibilité. Quel abîme entre l'emploi de la violence et ce ministère de l'Amour, qui constitue la seule méthode efficace pour résoudre d'une façon permanente les problèmes du genre humain!

Dans un passage extrêmement clair, Mary Baker Eddy écarte tous les doutes quant à l'efficacité et à l'ampleur de ce pouvoir curatif. Voici en effet ce que nous lisons à la page 340 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Un Dieu infini, le bien, unifie les hommes et les nations; constitue la fraternité des hommes; met fin aux guerres; accomplit ces paroles de l'Ecriture: 'Tu aimeras ton prochain comme toi-même;' annihile l'idolâtrie païenne et Chrétienne,—tout ce qui est injuste dans les codes sociaux, civils, criminels, politiques et religieux; établit l'égalité des sexes; annule la malédiction qui pèse sur l'homme, et ne laisse rien subsister qui puisse pécher, souffrir, être puni ou détruit." Voilà donc le remède universel à tous les maux de l'humanité—connaître le seul Dieu en tant que bien infini, en tant que Vie et Amour. Cette compréhension est l'épée de l'Esprit, l'épée dont se servait Jésus, qui en établissant la fraternité des hommes par la compréhension, proclamait et illustrait la présence du Dieu tout-puissant, du bien infini.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The First Sailing Vessel on Lake Erie

ON THE 26th of January, 1679, was laid the keel of the *Griffon*, the first sail vessel on Lake Erie and the last sail vessel built and sailed on this lake for more than half a century. Some question has been raised as to the exact location of the shipyard of the *Griffon*, but it is sufficient for us to know that it was located on the Niagara River, between the Falls and the present city of Buffalo, probably on the eastern side of the river, but possibly on the Canadian side.

René Robert Cavelier, commonly known by the name of LaSalle, which was the name of his ancestral estate in France, came to America in 1666, at the age of 23 years. He early evinced a desire to explore the western country, along lines that were entirely unknown at that date. . . .

LaSalle had conceived the idea that by progressing westward along the line of the St. Lawrence River, and beyond, he would ultimately discover a passage that would lead to China; and it is said that this idea, promulgated at this time to a horde of unbelievers, was scoffed at and ridiculed to so great an extent that the Lachine Rapids in the River St. Lawrence were so named in derision of LaSalle's contemplated expedition to China through those waters. . . . On the 26th day of January, 1679, the keel of the boat was laid, and men worked diligently to complete the vessel and get it launched, lest it should be destroyed by the Iroquois, who had threatened to burn it. The loss of a part of the materials for the new boat required the return of LaSalle to Fort Frontenac and Montreal for new supplies, and subsequently Hennepin also returned to Fort Frontenac. In the meantime the work on the boat progressed, and in May it was launched and named the *Griffon*. It sailed part way up the Niagara River, but did not ascend the Rapids, and rode at anchor until the arrival of LaSalle, Hennepin, and LaForest. With the arrival of these men, the heavy materials, anchors, cannon, munitions, and provisions were carried over the portage and around the Falls. Several times the sails were hoisted and the *Griffon* attempted to ascend the Rapids to the lake proper, but every attempt was a failure. At length, however, towards the end of July, or the first of August, 1679, a propitious breeze, with the aid of the land force towing the boat, carried it through the Rapids, and they were upon the great inland sea.—C. M. BURTON, in a historical paper before the Society of Colonial Wars of the State of Michigan, 1903 (Detroit: Winn & Hammond).

Croatian Evening

OUT of Zagreb begins the lovely Remetska Cesta, the road to the village of Remete. We strolled along it, looking out upon the deep purple haze rising from the mountains and the dark purple shadows lying on Mt. Sljeme, and then back to the vivid green woods and fields about us, where here and there was the bright red and orange accent of a peasant costume. We were walking into the beauty of a Croatian evening.

Out of sight from us, we heard a chorus of girls' voices singing a native song—melancholy, yearning, sad. . . .

Around the bend in the road they came, like the chorus in a festival, singing into the quiet of the early evening. Their white skirts and magenta aprons billowed as they swung hand in hand to the rhythm of their song. Their kerchiefs blew back from their faces. . . .

We sat down in the shadow of a *gostiona*, with the darkening mountains rising just behind us, and the rich green fields, dulled from the evening light, stretching their slopes down to the distant valley.

Our supper was laid for us on a bare table. As we ate, we watched peasant girls go by with bright blue tubs of water balanced on their heads, and peasant boys with hoes or wooden rakes swinging out of sight down a trail. Teamsters, walking behind their wagons, trudged heavily up the road, while women with brambles or hay on their heads followed behind.

When the roads had grown dark, we heard music from the courtyard and went around to listen. The low roof of the *gostiona* sloped up against the sky, dull orange tile against the stars; and sloping back down to us, the roof came to an end in the courtyard where men and women were sitting at their tables singing. In a far corner three musicians tuned their native instruments. In another moment that small courtyard was filled with black boots and flying skirts, stamping and whirling. It was a square filled with figures of homespun in white with magenta and red-orange, and brightly-worked leather jackets.—From "Portrait of a People." by DOROTHEA ORR (New York: Funk & Wagnalls).

Architecture

I stood alone on the hill,
On the arched back of the earth;
I made a shadow in the sun
Where no shadow had been.

EDOUARD DU BUSON.

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Page 16-18 Books — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1937

Ithaca Group Seeks to Stir Public Thought

Governmental Research Association Begins Its Annual Conference

Boston Figures

Norman MacDonald Presides Over Problem of Dramatizing Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 31—The municipal government of that old Pilgrim among American towns, Boston, along with the administrative affairs of other major cities of the United States, went on the drum head here today as the twenty-sixth annual conference of the Governmental Research Association got under way on the shaded campus of Cornell University.

Here "high above Cayuga's waters" some 115 governmental research experts, representative of 20 states and each of the major American communities and educational units specializing in governmental work, met to compare notes and work out new approaches to their mutual problem of improving governmental administration.

Ranking high in discussions last night was the problem of how to dramatize their work in such a way as to arouse the public thought that forces adoption of reforms.

Close Attention

This discussion drew the close attention of Boston men attending the meeting, including Herman C. Loeffler, executive director of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, and his assistant, Richard Atkins, because it has long been contended among research men that a large factor in the high governmental costs in Boston—when contrasted with comparable cities—lies in the apparent disinterest of a large segment of the Boston population in doing anything about it.

A Boston man, Norman MacDonald, executive director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, presided over this important discussion. Mr. MacDonald's own achievements in this sphere of research work were recounted. He was given a large portion of the credit for persuading the last Bay State Legislature to vote funds for the examination of public taxation and expenditures presently being made for the special legislative commission by Howard G. Fishack, president of the group meeting here.

This group is composed entirely of men who devote their entire time to improving government. Attending are some who make the study of police departments of the larger cities their principal work, others specialize in schools or water departments, others are professors of governmental research in some of the nation's larger colleges, still others direct city or state bureaus and call on specialists for help from time to time.

In 1906, R. Fulton Cutting set up the New York Bureau of Municipal Research. Within six years the bureau had secured $10,000,000 toward the reduction of city taxes by reconcilement of the comptrollers' books, had boosted city revenues $2,000,000 by reorganizing the method of water bill collections, and had accomplished other reforms that caused first one city and then another to open such a bureau.

Effect is Shown

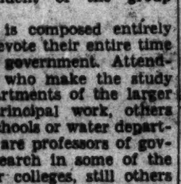
Their work has been little publicized but its effect has been seen in much of the governmental reforms of the past three decades.

New England, particularly Massachusetts, is well represented at the meeting. Besides those already named there are here Paul Cummins, John H. Mahoney, Frederick D. Griggs and Hart Cummins, each executive secretary of the Fitchburg, Worcester, Springfield and New Bedford taxpayers associations, respectively.

Also attending are Paul B. Wilcox, executive director of New Haven, Conn., Taxpayers Inc., and Robert M. Goodrich, executive director of the Providence, R. I., Governmental Research Bureau.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, occasionally fair, without much change in temperature tonight and Wednesday; gentle to moderate variable and westerly winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy, possibly showers tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy, possibly showers in central and north portion tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Partly cloudy possibly showers in the north portion tonight and Wednesday; slightly cooler in the extreme northwest portion tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast Forecast to Sandy Hook: Moderate west shifting to southwest winds over south portion; moderate southwest shifting to west winds over the north portion; weather, partly overcast tonight and Wednesday, possibly with showers over the extreme north portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	72	84	Minneapolis	70	72
Bermuda	73	84	New Orleans	80	90
Chicago	74	90	New York	72	80
Denver	62	78	Norfolk	76	86
Helena	54	72	Philadelphia	74	78
Kansas City	74	94	St. Louis	74	94
Los Angeles	64	78	San Francisco	54	60
Miami	82	92	Washington	72	78

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T. Aug. 31.
B—Maximum Aug. 30.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 8 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Wednesday, 8:41 a. m.; height, 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:30 a. m.

Ten Candidates Appear For Mayoralty Papers

In Boston Today

Candidates Take Out Petitions

The contest for Mayor of Boston opened officially today as the candidates appeared at City Hall and obtained nominating petitions.

Ten of the 17 announced aspirants for the Mayoralty appeared at the office of the election commissioner, David B. Shaw, in the first hour it was open.

These included former Mayor James M. Curley, who also is an ex-Governor of the Commonwealth; former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, District Attorney William J. Foley, School Committeeman Maurice J. Tobin and John I. Fitzgerald, president of City Council.

In addition, candidates appeared and obtained nominating papers for three vacancies on the school committee and for the 22 posts in City Council. Eleven candidates have entered the race for the school board and 175 for council.

Mr. Tobin criticized the method of the election commissioner in giving out voting lists to the candidates to aid them in obtaining signatures for their nominating petitions. Although the commissioner stated all candidates would receive the lists simultaneously at 11 a. m., Mr. Tobin charged that friends of former Mayor Curley had received the lists yesterday.

"I personally saw an automobile parked on School Street yesterday," said Mr. Tobin, "bearing Curley stickers, and on the back seat of which was a full set of Boston voting lists."

The other announced candidates for Mayor are: Robert Gardiner Wilson Jr., Carleton L. Brett, Alonzo B. Cook, Francis X. Coyne, Charles A. Ryan, Alfred Santosuosso, Jeremiah J. McCarthy, John J. Connors, Otis A. Hood, Daniel T. Lydon, Henry J. Farrell and John W. C. Phillips.

Candidates have until Sept. 21 to file the petitions. Mayoralty petitions must bear 3000 signatures, school board 2000 and council 300. Periods for certification and withdrawal will end Oct. 19, when the names of those actually to be on the ballots Nov. 2 will be determined.

Civil Service Petition Issued

Civil service protection for members of the State Police would be provided under a law proposed in an initiative petition filed yesterday with Raymond H. Favreau, Assistant Attorney General, at the State House yesterday.

Winfield A. Schuster of Douglas, former Republican member of the Executive Council, and Robert G. G. Smith, chief of police of West Boylston and a leader in the Central Massachusetts Police Association, are among the 10 signers of the petition. The approval of the Attorney General must be obtained before the sponsors file the petition with the Secretary of State.

The petition must be presented to the Secretary of State on or after the first Wednesday in September. The constitution then requires that signatures of 20,000 qualified voters be filed on or before the first Wednesday in December.

Last year a similar law was defeated in the legislature. One of the chief opponents was Lieut.-Col. Paul G. Kirk, State Commissioner of Public Safety, who as head of the state police, believes the force should be manned only by young, vigorous officers.

If the 20,000 signatures are collected and the 1938 legislature fails to adopt the initiative petition, only 5000 additional signatures will be needed to place the issue before the voters at the November, 1938, state election.

Auto Insurance Rates Awaited

Will Massachusetts compulsory automobile insurance rates for 1938 be higher or lower than the 1937 level?

This question is being asked by thousands of car owners as they await announcement of the rates which Francis J. DeCelles, State Commissioner of Insurance, yesterday said would probably be ready for release Friday night.

From all indications the rates will be higher, with the 1937 accident rate high and the 1937 insurance rates established by the commissioner successfully challenged in the courts by stock insurance companies. The 1937 schedules were approximately 7 per cent lower than those in 1936. The insurance companies challenged the rates and a master rendered a decision that the rates were set too low. His decision is now before the State Supreme Court which probably will hand down a decision in October.

Thus Commissioner DeCelles must announce the 1938 rates before the court decision is handed down. The law requires announcement of the rates by September 15.

Meanwhile, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, continues his new drive to curb speeding. He announced yesterday the issue of 25,000 posters warning motorists against traveling more than 45 miles an hour at night or in wet weather. Licences of those violating this new regulation will be suspended for seven days. The posters are being distributed to official inspection stations which tomorrow will start the semi-annual compulsory automobile inspection.

Driscoll Story Goes Over a Day

Warned that another sultry afternoon impended, the Boston Finance Commission voted to adjourn at noon and to postpone hearing the story of William J. Driscoll, president of the Codman Hill Construction Company, until tomorrow morning at ten.

Mr. Driscoll, released from the Charles Street jail last midnight after serving a two months sentence for failure to produce the missing books of the corporation under investigation by the Finance Commission, was scheduled to take the witness stand at two this afternoon.

Testimony has been completed in the hearing on the so-called "gift contracts" to the company by the George Robert White Fund—now in its eleventh week—with the exception of Mr. Driscoll's volunteered appearance and Mayor Mansfield's cross-examination of himself.

Frank W. Treadwell, White Fund janitor, at 194 Boylston street, repeated earlier testimony that certain work had been done by Codman Hill at that address.

Suffolk Jail Probe Ordered

An investigation of conditions at the Charles Street Jail from which Edward P. Simpson—indicted yesterday on a charge of killing a Newton patrolman 10 days ago—escaped in April, was ordered late yesterday afternoon by the Boston City Council.

The investigation will be conducted by the Council's Committee on Prisons. Simultaneously, John I. Fitzgerald, president of the City Council, asked for an additional investigation of the jail by Gov. Charles F. Hurley, the Boston Bar

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

'Big Stickers' Set Sail For Third Race

Ranger's Second Victory Brings Fresh Praise for Her Skipper

Skill Exhibited

Experts See in Vanderbilt an Outstanding Master of Yachting Craft

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Aug. 31—While four Class J boats and one super Class J boat still hoped to race off this port today, despite a morning calm, for the third in the five race series for the Town of Marblehead trophy, yachtsmen are beginning to judge Ranger not only as a super boat but its skipper a super skipper.

Long has Harold S. Vanderbilt been recognized as one of this country's outstanding skippers of large boats. His unparalleled experience in sailing "big stickers" has brought him to the point now where observers believe it is practically impossible to best him, especially with Ranger.

Mr. Vanderbilt's forte seems to be up the wind, and the three-times America's Cup defender appears to pick the perfect play each race. On the first leg to windward in yesterday's race, the fleet split, Ranger leading a trio made up of herself, Rainbow and Endeavour II, out to sea, and Endeavour I and Yankee following the shore line. After an hour's sailing, Yankee and the first Endeavour took what looked to be a definite lead, and there were loud cheers from the spectator fleet for the two underdogs.

Race Not Over

But the race was not over, as has been proven on many previous occasions, for when Endeavour tacked out to sea she was left miles astern of Ranger, her younger sister and Rainbow. Later, Yankee tacked and she, too, was left in the stern wash of Mr. Vanderbilt, who led the fleet at the mark with a four-minute margin.

It seems no matter what position Mr. Vanderbilt is in, the wind favors his boat. Many claim it to be "luck," but "luck" has never been so consistent in favoring one man, at the same time leaving the other skippers with ill winds.

Normally the play for the racers was that used by Yankee and the first Endeavour yesterday. Somehow Mr. Vanderbilt sensed the shift at the start and immediately set sail for the sea breezes instead of inshore slants.

For the first time in years Mr. Vanderbilt was forced over the line at the start Saturday and the snub-nosed defender was forced to restart.

Two Minutes Behind

Practically two minutes astern of his rivals, Mr. Vanderbilt in 15 minutes picked up Yankee and the first Endeavour and had set sail after the two leaders, both covering his every move. However, the skippering genius of Mr. Vanderbilt made every puff count and drove his boat up the wind.

Footing and working to windward at the same time, Ranger gradually ate away the tremendous disadvantage of the start and finally drew even with Rainbow, although to leeward. In 10 minutes, however, she had worked through to leeward, forcing the Hovey boat to tack.

Continuing to sea, Mr. Vanderbilt allowed Mr. Hovey and Mr. Sopwith to play at will, while he used his good slant. Soon he tacked, and with a poor slant seemed to have lost his beautiful sailing. But the wind freshened in five minutes and with the freshening, a new slant that lifted the Vanderbilt-piloted boat to windward. Meanwhile the two leaders had two tacks of headings and were hopelessly out of the running.

Two Laps Ahead

Mr. Vanderbilt seems to be two laps ahead of his rival skippers on every move. Whether it be the choice of sails, the play on a windward leg, or the tactics at the start, Mr. Vanderbilt leads the way.

Back From Its Arctic Expedition

Underwood

The Gertrude L. Thebaud, Sturdy Gloucester Schooner

Craft Leaves Her Harbor for Home Port After Two Months' Expedition Under Command of Lieut.-Commander Donald B. MacMillan

MacMillan Trip Into Arctic Circle Brings Trophies

BAR HARBOR, Maine, Aug 31 (AP)—A modern treasure ship, loaded with botanic treasure unearthed during a two-months expedition to the Arctic Circle, sailed out of this port today.

She was the Gertrude L. Thebaud, sturdy Gloucester schooner, manned by Lieut. Commander Donald B. MacMillan and a party of students and natural scientists, bound for Gloucester, Mass., where the group will disband. Stops at Boothbay Harbor today, and Portland Thursday will be made enroute.

Commander MacMillan, who made his first voyage to the polar region with Admiral Peary, expressed genuine pleasure at the success of his 16th trip. Numbered among its numerous discoveries was the fact that Resolution Island, near the Hudson Straits, was in reality divided into three separate islands.

Members of the expedition told also how they toiled to the peak of the southern ice cap of Baffin Land to discover that this great waste of land was in reality divided into two sections, a fact they said that gave foundation to the belief it would eventually disappear.

Strangest of the scientific occupations which the expedition pursued was the "canning" of the eerie cry of "Mother Carey's chickens," technically known as Leach's petrel, who roost on Kent Island in faraway Baffin Bay. Dr. Alfred O. Gross, Bowdoin College ornithologist, supervised recording of the calls of these birds.

The Thebaud carried 20,000 plants collected by Dr. David H. Potter, associate professor of botany at Clark University, and 214 bird skins brought back by Dr. John Ripley Forbes, of the Bowdoin College museum of biology.

Sept 13 Last Day For Faulty Cars

Motorists have the entire month of September to get their car equipment tested at authorized inspection stations under the compulsory Massachusetts law, according to Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

But don't attempt to drive with faulty equipment after Sept. 13, he warned.

In other words, any driver whose car is found by Registry inspectors to be operating on the road without lights, brakes, windshield wiper and other safety equipment in good condition after Sept. 13 will lose his driving license, even though the law allows 30 days in which to obtain the official stickers, to be given out at 2000 authorized inspection stations.

Palestine Plan Held Unworkable

According to the Rev. Theodore Rydbeck, pastor of the Westside Messiah Lutheran Church, Chicago, the National Plan for the Jews and Arabs is not working and never will.

The Rev. Mr. Rydbeck and his son landed here yesterday aboard the steamship Exeter from Palestine where they have spent the past two months doing research work. They took about 3000 feet of motion picture film.

He also stated that the bitterness between the Jews and Arabs was increasing and the British soldiers have a great deal of difficulty in maintaining order.

Revere Tax Head Seizes Stables At Suffolk Downs

The drive of the city of Revere to collect overdue real estate taxes from race tracks located within its borders made further progress today.

Laurence J. Gillis, city tax collector, officially took the stables and one-fifth of the track area of Suffolk Downs, horse racing center, and prepared to transfer the deeds from the Eastern Racing Association to the city.

This is a preliminary step to sale of the property for non-payment of taxes. Under the law, the property can be sold after two years have passed.

A less spectacular, but more important step, in the opinion of Mr. Gillis, is the action of contract brought by him in Boston Municipal Court three weeks ago, seeking a judgment against the racing association for an unpaid balance of slightly more than $13,000 of 1936 taxes.

Today is the final day in which the race track owners may reply to the suit. Up to noon, no answer had been filed. The suit also has tied up the track's funds in the First National Bank.

Mr. Gillis said that representatives of the track had assured him they would pay the balance of taxes "shortly after Labor Day," but he added, "That won't make any difference to our policy. We are going to keep going until we get the money."

The city's simultaneous campaign to collect the Wonderland dog track taxes already has been successful.

Film Policies Find Defense At Institute

Human Relations Group Hears Speakers for Picture Producers

School Issues

Entrance of Politics Into Educational Affairs Strongly Criticized

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 31—Spokesmen for the motion pictures, faults of which were exposed at yesterday's general forum at the 1937 Institute of Human Relations, rose to the defense today of entertainment, not education, as the "only mandate from the public" on film production and asserted that internal regulation of the films "is geared to higher moral standards than any other popular media of expression."

In a crisp rebuttal in which he invited persons dissatisfied with the type of pictures produced in Hollywood to "get a camera and go to work" and produce what they regard as a needed type of film for informational or educational purposes, Martin Quigley, president of the Quigley Publishing Company, publishers of the Motion Picture Herald, the Motion Picture Daily, and other periodicals, led the case for the producer.

The motion picture producer, although professedly in the business of producing entertainment pictures, is fully aware of his responsibilities, Mr. Quigley asserted, and the industry has developed a system of internal regulation, that "is more thorough and is geared to higher moral standards than regulatory measures adopted and executed by any other popular media of expression."

New Social Order

This frank discussion of a very immediate public problem indicates that the heralds of a new social order in the United States, gathered here, have begun to formulate ideas indicating how influential persons and groups from 30 states are thinking about the course of democracy.

Democracy itself is up for examination at the institute, which is sponsored by the national conference of Jews and Christians. Attention has been focused thus far on motion pictures, education, and the methods of government as they bear upon public opinion and the survival of the democratic theory, now beset by doubts at home and hostility abroad.

A misunderstanding of the problems and purposes of the motion picture industry was blamed on two groups by Mr. Quigley. First, he listed professional writers who too often "mistake a cleverness in stringing words together for the knowledge requisite to discuss knowingly the subject in hand," and second, those persons whose equipment to discuss films may be good enough, but who never see any representative number of motion pictures.

"The present producers," he said, "hold no exclusive sovereignty over the medium of motion picture expression."

Open to Anyone

"The medium is open to anyone who has or who can equip himself with the required facilities," he said. "It is the industry's judgment, and mine, that the entertainment film belongs in the province of entertainment and nowhere else. If there are others who wish to use this medium for a message which they imagine the world is yearning to hear, the obvious course for them is to get a camera and go to work"

While the industry recognized its

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Davy Jones Yields Locker Key To Open N. E. Oyster Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARREN, R. I., Aug. 31—King Oyster was crowned today with ceremony worthy of such a great occasion.

As the ceremonies began, Gov. Robert H. Quinn of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations received the key to Davy Jones's Locker from Davy Jones in person. Federal officials, with officials from Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut, were present to lend weight and dignity to the launching of the New England oyster season.

Every one brought a keen appetite for the first oysters of the season, for New Englanders declare that their oysters are superior in taste and quality to any others. It was a great show and with a large gathering of dignitaries.

Among those attending were Dr. Lewis Radcliffe of the Oyster Institute, Washington; Howard W. Beach, president of the Oyster Institute; Arthur Miller of the United States Department of Public Health; Commissioner Harris of the Rhode Island Department of Agriculture; Dr. Charles L. Fish of the Rhode Island State College, officials of the Production Credit Corporation, and oystermen from far and near. Newspaper and newsreel men and radio broadcasters were present in force. J. Richards Nelson, president of the New England Oyster Growers' Exchange, was official host and master of ceremonies.

The official party, about 150 in all, boarded two oyster boats and went down Narragansett Bay to the oyster beds, where a few bushels of oysters were dredged just to show how it is done. These were opened on deck and served in the half shell to the guests, who came back for more. Oystermen remarked that the oysters were fat, bigger and better than ever.

The oyster boats tied up at Wickford, R. I. Here the party inspected oyster packing plants. The day was finished with an honest to goodness Rhode Island shore bake—a dietetic achievement that is world renowned.

Republican Rebirth Acclaimed by Bridges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Maine., Aug. 31—Returning to his old Maine home in Washington county today, Senator H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire painted a graphic picture of "swift recovery of Republican sentiment" since the overwhelming defeat of last November, a defeat which he said had enabled the Republican Party to weed out much of the "deadwood" and to rebuild on a solid foundation.

Called to the Jacksonville Camp Grounds near here to launch the state-wide campaign to keep Maine in Republican ranks at next year's state elections, the former governor of New Hampshire warned that the Democrats would pay any price for victory in this state in 1938 "since a Republican victory here will help to point the way to a change that is sweeping over this country in its attitude toward the New Deal."

Not a 'Square Deal'

Rather than ignore the fact that Maine stood virtually alone in its loyalty to Republican standards at the last November elections, Senator Bridges went out of his way to extol the downeast Yankee shrewdness which foresaw "that the New Deal was not a square deal and in the end would bring disaster to the nation."

As for next year's elections, he said: "Jim Farley wants Maine. Make no mistake about it. No price will be too high to pay for a Democratic victory. For it is clearly evident that left-wingers are now in command of the New Deal. Old-fashioned Democrats have been discarded."

Declaring that much of the New Deal's "liberal legislation . . . was and is far from liberal in the true sense of the word—some of it is plain reactionary, and part extremely radical," the Senator went on:

"We have arrived today at a place where the Republican may claim more millions of supporters. This loss of support of the Democratic Party may be laid directly at the door of Franklin D. Roosevelt and the policies adopted by the coterie of New Deal brain trusters and brain twisters who surround him. The Democratic Party is badly split and the breach is growing wider day by day. The various elements in the Democratic Party are as far apart as the poles.

Court Bill Attacked

"Instead of following a safe, sane program with politics in the background, supported by the largest majority in American history, it was only a few weeks after his inauguration that the President of the United States launched forth on a program which created the greatest crisis in American history since the war between the States—his plan to pack the Supreme Court. He claimed that his re-election gave him a mandate from the people. Now what is a mandate? A mandate is a charge, a command, an order. And yet nowhere in the Democratic platform, difficult to understand as it was, could be found any suggestion that the purpose of the President was to wreck the Constitution and throw away one third of the machinery of our democratic form of government."

"Since the historical defeat of the court packing plan on that day which should go down in history as momentous as the Fourth of July, the man with the mandate has held Congress in session so that more power may be delegated, more money appropriated and more laws hurriedly passed, illogically conceived and poorly drafted may be placed on the docket of the Supreme Court in the near future. I speak of the minimum wage and maximum hours bill. In 1935 as Governor of New Hampshire I put into actual operation a minimum wage law which has operated successfully. But its operation has convinced me that a federal law is necessary to make it effective. I want to see the people of the entire country protected by such a law with federal authority behind it. Nevertheless, I am certain that the Black-Connery bill will defeat its own purpose."

"We are on the road of reckless abandon and seem powerless to check the tide of unbridled authority. The people of the country are restless, labor is in a state of turmoil; capital feels at the end of its rope as a result of high taxes and remorseless regulation. The only safe haven offered the American people today is the other major political party—the Republican Party."

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Coolidge Corner—
"Oh, Doctor," featuring Edward Everett Horton. 2, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Wee Willie Winkie" starring Shirley Temple. 3:35, 6:30, 9:35.

Keith Memorial—
"Make a Wish," featuring Bobby Breen, Henry Armetta. 11:21 a. m., 2:03, 4:45, 7:37, 10. Also "Hot Water," with the Jones family. 10:09 a. m., 12:51, 3:33, 6:15, 8:57.

Boston—
Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy in "Way Out West," 9:50 a. m., 12:20 2:30, 5:20, 7:50, 10:25. Also "The Man Who Cried Wolf," featuring Lewis Stone. 11:00 a. m., 1:30, 4:00, 6:35, 9:05.

Colonial—
"The Life of Emile Zola," starring Paul Muni. 2:30 and 8:30 daily.

University—
"The Road Back," with Erich Maria Remarque. 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. Also Robert Montgomery in "Ever Since Eve," 1:30, 4:50 8:10. Tomorrow: Freddie Bartholomew in "Captains Courageous." Also Walt Disney's Academy Award Revue.

Metropolitan—
Kay Francis in "Confession." 11:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 7:40, 10:35. Stage: "Snap Into It," revue featuring the Samuels Brothers and Harriet Hayes.

Uptown—
Shirley Temple and Victor McLaglen in "We Willie Winkie," 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Ever Since Eve," with Marion Davies and Robert Montgomery. 1, 4:30, 8.

Radio Programs
Page 10

Fenway and Paramount—
Jack Benny and Martha Raye in "Artists and Models." Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:25. Also, "She's No Lady," with Ann Dvorak and John Trent. Fenway: 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
Richard Tauber in "Heart's Desire," a musical romance of Vienna in English. 1:20, 3:30, 5:40, 7:50, 10. March of Time, 1, 3: 10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. Tomorrow: "The Last Night," a Soviet film with English titles.

Tremont—
Joan Blondell and Fernand Gravet in "King and the Chorus Girl," 9 a. m., 12:23, 4:14, 8:02. Also "Prince and the Pauper," with the Mauch Twins and Errol Flynn. 10:33 a. m., 2:10, 5:51, 9:47. Tomorrow: "After the Thin Man," with William Powell and Myrna Loy. Also "April Romance," with Richard Tauber and Jane Baxter.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Modern—
"You Can't Have Everything," featuring Alice Faye and the Ritz Brothers. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:30, 9:20. Also "Public Wedding," with Jane Wyman. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

South Station Theater—

Travel to Manila. "Animal Life of the Sands." "Night in Manhattan," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
"Topper," with Constance Bennett and Cary Grant. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 6:30, 10:05. Also "Between Two Women," with Virginia Bruce, Franchot Tone and Maureen O' Sullivan. Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 5, 8:35.

Music

Brookline Shell—
Concert by the Boston Concert Band. Wm. Barrington-Sargent, conductor. Dean Road, Brookline. 8.

Tomorrow

Other Events

Hotel Statler—
Rotary Club Luncheon in Georgian Room. Pres. Gustavus J. Esselen presiding. George C. Caren, Sports Editor of the Boston Evening Transcript, will speak on "The Sporting Pulse." 12:15.

Parkman Bandstand—
Concert by the Boston Concert Band. Wm. Barrington-Sargent, conductor. Boston Common. 12 noon.

Museum of Fine Arts—
"Egyptian Art," guidance tour by Mrs. Hayward. 11 a. m.

War in Europe Seen Hinging On Entanglement in Orient

Precipitation of war in Europe hinges upon the entanglement of France or Great Britain in the Oriental conflict, Paul Super, author, military strategist, and national director of the Polish Young Men's Christian Association, said today in Boston on his first return to the United States after 18 years in Poland. Mr. Super will return to Poland in five months.

Only in this case would the four-stemmed directorate, representing industrial, militarist, aristocratic and economic power—which Mr. Super says "beneath the surface really controls Germany"—permit war. Until then, continued the speaker, "statesmen will be annoyed with each other, but war will not break out."

Even this prospect of war was dim, he said, as neither England nor France desired embroilment in the Sino-Japanese affair, since it would necessarily mean the weakening of their position on the Continent.

Distrust of Germany

Europeans know there will be no war on the Continent, except on this contingency, for at least three years, continued Mr. Super. Beyond this period he refused to predict. Throughout the interview, it was apparent from the speaker's words that he expected any aggressive act of war to come from Germany.

Neutrality by the United States, in the event of European war, is actually passive assistance to the aggressor, he said. For instance, a German war would mean expansion toward the east, giving Germany all the minerals and foodstuffs it needed, he explained, while United States neutrality would result in depriving England, France and other possible combatants of these same products on which they depend. In the same way, United States neutrality would mean material assistance for Japan, he pointed out.

Explaining Poland's position in European politics, Mr. Super declared:

"Poland is entirely pro-Poland. It will not become any nation's satellite; Poland will become no one's offensive ally."

Formation of a new party now under way in Poland did not mean that it would be of either Fascist or Communist tendency, Mr. Super stated.

"It is entirely Polish, organized to unite Polish loyalty and culture, an organization without political ties," he said.

The new party was planned by Col. Adam Koc who was chosen by Marshal Edward Smigly-Ryds to develop Poland on nationalist lines.

The Polish Frontier

The work of Mr. Super and his staff in the country he describes as the "frontier of western civilization in the east," has resulted in establishment of four Y. M. C. A. buildings in Poland, one of them the largest on the European continent.

"Poland contributes tens of thousands of dollars annually to the development of the Y. M. C. A.," Mr. Super stated.

Mr. Super has been connected with the Y. M. C. A. for 36 years. Fifteen years ago, the United States organization sent him to Poland to study the country and its people. He has been there ever since, has received three awards from the Polonia Restituta, the Polish Legion of Honor. He has written books on Polish history and culture, and a third, on his other hobby, military strategy, is with the publishers.

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U.S. Labor Board Rejects Protests Of Maine Shoemen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, Aug. 31—A decision by the National Labor Relations Board that the Committee for Industrial Organization is exclusive bargaining agent for 12 shoe factories here is expected to lead to further litigation in the courts, but no immediate increase in the C. I. O.'s weak position here.

The board yesterday dismissed protests by the manufacturers and two independent local unions against a labor board election, July 13 to 17, which was won by the C. I. O., and certified that the C. I. O. is exclusive representative of the employees in each of the 12 factories.

The protesting groups had held the election was won by the C. I. O. merely because C. I. O. opponents refused to vote in it.

C. I. O. leaders are now expected to demand contracts and restoration of strikers in each of the factories on a basis of the board's decision. Manufacturers have indicated they will ignore such requests.

The decision will open the way for a campaign by the C. I. O. shoe workers' union to force the employers to bargain collectively under the Wagner Act. Some shoemaker labor board hearings, the manufacturers in event of an adverse decision, would appeal at once to the Federal Courts, it is said.

While such legal strife would consume much time, it would not interfere with operation of the shoe plants, which now are slightly under normal slack season, with most of the C. I. O. strikers unemployed. The manufacturers appear more concerned with the effect of Czechoslovakian shoe competition than with the labor board's decision.

The companies affected by the Labor Board decision are: Charles Cushman Company, Somerset Shoe Company, Lown Shoe Company, Maine Shoe, Inc., Lingard Shoe Company, Knox Shoe Company, Inc., B. A. Corbin & Sons, C. F. Watson Company, Jesus Shoe Company and Auli-Williamson Shoe Company, all in Auburn, and Seaport Shoe Company, Inc., and Holden-Bohr Company in Lewiston.

Boston Industrial Area Shows Gains

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Bureau of Census said today 230,277 wage earners, excluding salaried employees, earned $240,707,377 in the Boston industrial area during 1935.

In 1933, 203,084 earners received $190,852,205. The survey disclosed there were 5225 manufacturing, printing and publishing establishments in 1935 in the area which includes Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, and Suffolk counties. The number of establishments in 1933 was 5159, compared with 6373 in 1929.

The biennial census excludes establishments doing business of less than $5000 a year.

Timberland Purchased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GEORGETOWN, S. C. — The Southern Kraft Corporation, soon to begin operation of a $5,000,000 paper mill here, has purchased approximately 35,750 acres of timberland in this county for around $270,073, according to records in the office of the clerk of court.

Providence Lot Inches Long

By The Associated Press

Providence, R. I., Aug. 31

What appeared to be an ink spot, on the map of Providence, today turned out to be a municipal dot, one hundredth of one square foot in area, believed by city engineers to be the smallest municipally-owned lot in the world. A magnifying glass has to be used to locate it.

Frank Bean, a city engineer, described it as a triangular piece of land measuring .16 feet on its longest side .10 feet on the shortest, and .13 feet on the medium side.

Translating that into inches, the engineer said that a strip bordering on the west bank of New Reservoir Avenue was two inches long; a strip fronting on Adelaide Avenue 1¼ inches in length; and the flank facing the New Haven Railroad tracks 1⅝ inches from stake to stake. The three sides, he said, thus enclose a lot of land .01 feet square.

The city bought the land from the New Haven Railroad as part of the construction of a road through the sector.

The land was acquired through means of "eminent domain!"

What's Going On in the Arts

"The Life of Emile Zola"

Warner Brothers' "The Life of Emile Zola," introduced to Boston yesterday at the Colonial Theater, is an ambitious film biography. Clearly much care has gone into its preparation. And Paul Muni, in the title role, gives a performance which undoubtedly will greatly enhance his reputation.

The Dreyfus case and Zola's championship of the accused officer lend themselves to dramatic, even to cinematic, treatment. An English film some years ago gave an impressive account of the affaire from the viewpoint of Dreyfus and his family.

The exploitation of Zola's part in the case calls for more imagination in the treatment. For Zola was not a very heroic figure. Up to the time of his challenge to the betrayers of Dreyfus his career had been not much more than a literary success story. He was a realist who with fame had apparently become soft.

The Dreyfus case lifted him out of his feather bed life. Even then he was not heroic from the theatrical point of view. As he says in his court speech in the present film, he was a writer, not a talker. "J'Accuse" was full of fire, but its author hardly lived up to it in appearance. Nevertheless he was a hero; and the difficult task of the producers was to make this clear on the screen.

They have succeeded to a remarkable degree. Without minimizing the hero's unimpressive aspect, they have conveyed, with the assistance of Muni, his essential strength of character. They have emphasized the seemingly fortuitous series of events which carried him into the political arena. Perhaps they have emphasized it at too great length. Perhaps they have leaned at times a little heavily on cinematic clichés. But on the whole they have produced a film definitely superior to the average run. They have been discreet about it all, too. In the entire length of the picture, there is not even a hint of the racial prejudice which played a major part in the scandal.

Mr. Muni's portrait is meticulous. His makeup is masterly. He plays with the speech, the carriage, the mannerisms which, one feels, were those of Zola. There could hardly be a more complete surface impersonation of the novelist. The actor, however, does not, for this observer, achieve the final triumph of giving the illusion that this is Zola speaking to us. He is always Mr. Muni doing an accomplished job of acting.

The supporting company is good. Joseph Schildkraut in particular gives a distinguished portrayal of Dreyfus, and Vladimir Sokoloff is a sympathetic Césanne. The direction of William Dieterle has many good points, the best of which is in the scene of Dreyfus's release from imprisonment on Devil's Island. With the document of liberation in his hand and an expression of incredulous delight on his face, the prisoner twice goes back and forth through the door now opened for him after so many years. Twice; no more.

L. A. S.

"New Faces of 1937"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENNIS, Mass.—Leonard Sillman's "New Faces of 1937" (third new edition) lives refreshingly up to its title by presenting more than a dozen singers and dancers most of whose faces arouse not even a glimmer of recognition from the onlooker. The possessors of these faces are young and the cause of their unfamiliarity is an obvious one—they haven't been around very long.

Like most reviews in their early stages, Mr. Sillman's latest production, which opened at Raymond Moore's Cape Playhouse here last evening, is in outline. It is a rough, generous outline, one which can bear considerable tightening and briefing and polishing before it warrants the New York production planned for later this season. However, one can already visualize the possibilities of dance numbers with augmented chorus ranks, on a larger stage; of songs with a full orchestral accompaniment. The tunes, by the way, bear that slightly reminiscent quality characteristic of much jazz literature. "New Faces of 1937" can make us whistle with a few repetitions of "Rinka Tinka", "It's You I Want", "Train Time" and "One Sunday Morning."

Despite a prologue, a general introduction, a special introduction and an "ice breaker," the ice really wasn't broken last night until the Johnsons, a Negro dancing troupe, whirled on to the stage. From then on the show steadily gained pace. "Buttin, Button," political satire; "Forgive Us, Odets," which reveals the secret of the upper class revolt; "We Lunts in Wisconsin," for burlesque on two of our better known traveling players and "Why Vaudeville Didn't Come Back" remain with us after much of the rest of "New Faces" has vanished with that condensed version of "Gone With the Wind."

Among the new faces which, from last night's performance, one may hope will become old faces, were Rags Ragland, Lotte Goslar, Mildred Todd, the Johnsons and Johnnie Tunsil, Edna Russell and June Sillman (who also wrote the lyrics for the show). Erika Mann, daughter of the German author, Thomas Mann, as mistress of ceremonies struggled nobly with some very dull lines.

J. D. B.

Delegate of American Drys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 31—Miss Helen L. Byrnes, secretary of the Youth's Temperance Council of the National W. C. T. U., has left here as American delegate to the first International Congress of Abstinent Youth to be held Sept. 12-17 at Warsaw, Poland. Miss Byrnes is also delegate to the twenty-first International Congress Against Alcoholism being held at the same time.

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Kennedy Tells Plans to Restore Merchant Marine

Steps being taken in what he considers the patriotic work of "restoring Old Glory to its former high position on commercial waters" were described by Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, at his summer home at Hyannisport, Mass.

The most important immediate task is that of determining minimum wage scales, maximum manning scales and reasonable working conditions, he said. This will be completed "some time in September."

The next step will come the following month when the board files a more comprehensive report treating such broad subjects as export and import commerce, capital and labor, existing and prospective routes, essential shipping needs for the national defense and needed changes in the laws, Mr. Kennedy declared.

Moreover, on Sept. 15, bids will be opened by the commission for the new Manhattan-type ship for the United States Line to succe the once-mighty Leviathan.

The new ship will be required to conform to safety standards fixed by the Senate's Safety at Sea Committee, and so must be "suitable for the mounting of such guns as may be specified by the Navy Department," he stated.

Similar rules will apply to all vessels constructed by the commission or by private subsidized companies. While subsidies will be granted sufficient to bring American vessels into equality with foreign competitors, no wasteful spending will be allowed for water front development, he stated.

Argentina Imports

Argentina is primarily an agricultural country, importing 75 per cent of the manufactured products it uses.

The Monitor Views the News

For Wednesday, Sept. 1

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Sept. 1

8:30 a. m.—WORL. Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

N. E. Ownership of N. E. Rails Is Goal of Governors in Plea

Termination of the control of New England railroads by "outsiders," particularly the Pennsylvania Railroad and its subsidiary, the Pennroad Corporation, is the propelling motive behind a petition made by four New England governors to the Interstate Commerce Commission, asking for the privilege of strong representation at the commission's approaching hearings on reorganization plans for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

Written into the petition signed by Governor Lewis L. Barrows of Maine, Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts, George D. Aiken of Vermont, and Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire was seen a determination to convert the I. C. C. hearings into a rallying point for all the arguments mustered over the last 10 years in behalf of the ownership of New England Railroads by New England interests.

Long a sore spot in New England political circles, the control of local railroads by out-of-New England interests appeared to the governors to be approaching a climax with plans to reorganize the New Haven road under Federal bankruptcy act. They indicated in their petition to the I. C. C. that the time was ripe to end out-of-New England interference, once and for all, and to place the control of local rail routes in the hands of interests wh would work for the development of New England ports and New England business.

The governors announced that they had appointed committees to represent them at the pending I. C. C. hearings. These representatives will be pledged to battle vigorously against any plan that would recognize the right of Pennsylvania interests to own more than 5 per cent of the voting stock of the New Haven line.

Boston News Today

Suffolk Jail Probe Ordered

(Continued From Page 9)

Association and Chief Justice Walter Perely Hall of the Superior Court.

The committee of councilmen will visit the prison on Thursday, Sept. 9, and question those who were on duty last April when Simpson escaped, it was announced today. The jail break enabled the fugutive to re-enter a career of crime, culminating in the murder of a policeman and wounding of another.

In the meantime, Commissioner of Corrections Arthur T. Lyman said he was awaiting orders from Governor Hurley to begin a personal investigation of the escape. He stated the escape had been investigated at the time by the late Deputy Commissioner Edward C. R. Bagley, but that no written report is available.

As a result of Mr. Fitzgerald's statement in Council, District Attorney William J. Foley today invited the former to produce any evidence of the "suppression of evidence" or "secret political alliances" and submit the same to the Grand Jury.

Mr. Fitzgerald declined. He told the district attorney that he intended no criticism of that office and that there is no question that the district attorney of Suffolk County "is a fearless and uncompromising prosecutor."

The investigation by the Committee on Prisons was voted on an order introduced by Councilor John F. Dowd of Roxbury. He charged that "the incompetence, dishonesty and carelessness of jail officials" together with "inside help" made it possible for Simpson to escape from the jail April 25 this year.

Mr. Fitzgerald supplemented Mr. Dowd's charges by a statement that Simpson remained in the vicinity of the West End after his escape and that police knew of his whereabouts.

In his opening, Councilor Dowd said that he was "hesitant" to demand an investigation of the Suffolk County prison, but that as a City Councilor and a citizen of Boston he was moved to do so. Councilor Dowd is a candidate for sheriff of Suffolk County and Mr. Fitzgerald has applied for nomination papers for mayor of Boston.

State Labor Board Off on Study Tour

Two of the three members of the new State Labor Relations Commission will visit Washington and Albany, N. Y., this week to study operations of the National Labor Relations Board and the New York State board.

The two members making the trip are Michael F. Phelan, chairman, and Kenneth I. Taylor, former legislative agent of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor. The third commissioner, Patrick J. Sullivan, is remaining in Boston to complete organization details.

It is understood Mr. Taylor was largely responsible for planning the study of labor relations boards already operating. The information obtained will be used in planning the Massachusetts commission's plan of action. It will be some time before the commission actually is ready to handle employer and employee disputes arising from collective bargaining activities of the workers.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

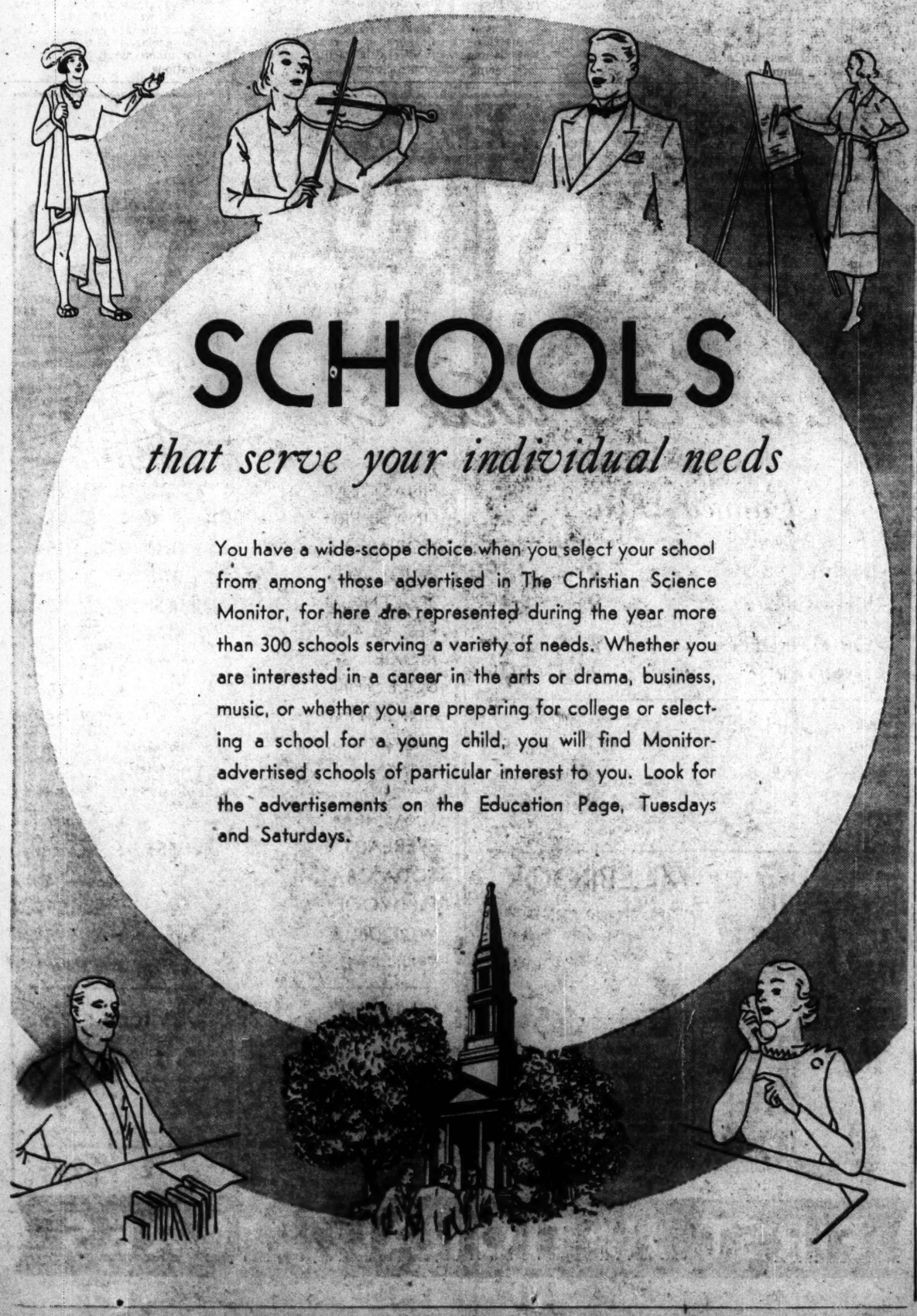
The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	"Silly Syllables"	Lucille and Lanny	Rhythmaires; orchestra	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15	Natural science talk	Piano recital	Network interview	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	Don Winslow: sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45	The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Song recital	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport review	News; Little Show; so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Dance Time"	loists; orch.; sports	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Music; sports	News; vocalist	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45	Dinner Time Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	John Griffin, tenor	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00	Poetic Melodies; or.	"Easy Aces": sketch	Amos 'n' Andy: sketch	News Service	String ensemble
7:15	"Song Time"	Violin soloist	Vocal varieties	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Helen Menzken, in	"Lum and Abner"	News; orchestra	Serenade: popular	"Sweet Music"
7:45	"Second Husband"	Soloists; orchestra	News; orchestra	"It's a Racket"	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00	Popular orchestra;	"Husbands and Wives"	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Jazz Nocturne: narra-	Louise Parley, songs
8:15	vocal soloists	"Husbands and Wives"	vocal groups	tor; soloist; orchestra	"Roving Reporter"
8:30	Essay Contest	Edgar A. Guest: "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	"Symphony in Rhythm";	Dance orchestra
8:45	Essay Contest	Can Be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	Harold Stokes's Orch.	"Round Table"
9:00	Al Pearce's Gang;	Ben Bernie's Orchestra;	"Vox Pop": informal in-	Grant Park concert	Variety Hour
9:15	comedy, soloist, or.	guest soloists	terviews	Grant Park concert	Variety Hour
9:30	Benny Goodman's	"Singing Band"	Johnny Green's Orches-	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45	Swing School	"Singing Band"	tra; Trudy Wood; Jim-	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Variety Hour
10:00	Your Unseen Friend	"The Other Americas"	mie Blair; Jane	"Symphonic Strings"	Violin recital
10:15	Your Unseen Friend	commentary	Rhodes; B. Wilson	"Symphonic Strings"	Dance orchestra
10:30	Vocalist; organ	Harpsichord ensemble	"Hollywood Gossip"	"The Hobby Lobby"	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:45	"Four Stars"	Harpsichord ensemble	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"The Hobby Lobby"	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; "Rondelay"	News Service	D. Gasparre's Orchestra	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:15	J. Freeman's Orch.	Sport comment	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	Network sports	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:30	G. Lombardo's Or.	"Slumber Hour"	Hudson-De Lange Orch.	Network sports	"Road to Fame"
11:45	G. Lombardo's Or.	Carlos Molinas's Orch.	Hudson-De Lange Orch.	Network sports	"Road to Fame"

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special; organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	"Let's Go"	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	Chapel Singers	
8:00	Forecasts; music	Serenade: popular	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	George and Juanita	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:30	"Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:45	"Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:00	Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:15	Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Morning Carnival	Morning Melodies
9:30	Jack Berch; Boys	"As You Like It"; news	"Variations"; music	Morning Carnival	Piano lessons; talks
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Aunt Jemima"	"Variations"; music	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	Melody Sweethearts	Daily Inspirations
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"	Choir Loft; organists	Talk for women
10:30	Louise and Lads	Pepper Young's Family	"Just Plain Bill"	"Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Ruth and Bill"	Paul Martin's Orchestra	"Today's Children"	Vocalist; organist	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Magazine of the Air	"The O'Neills": sketch	David Harum: sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Vocal recital
11:15	Magazine of the Air	"Personal Column"	Backstage Wife: sketch	Recorded music	Cooking School
11:30	Big Sister: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"How to Be Charming"	News Service	"Organ Melodies"
11:45	Real Life Story	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello, Peggy": sketch	Raoul Nadeau; orch.	New England news
12:00	Cherie; Three Notes	News; Neonday Show;	Organ recital	Wake Up and Live	"Italian Airs"
12:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Wake Up and Live	Italian radio review
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	Joe Dumond; quartet	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45	Our Gal Sunday	Fran Allison, songs	Studio interview	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Betty and Bob"	Studio musicale	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Betty Crocker"	Studio musicale	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Grimm's Daughter	National Farm & Home	Zimbler string group	Sport reports	Kiwanis speakers
1:45	Hollywood in Person	Hour; talks; orchestra	"The Hemingways"	Sport reports	Kiwanis speakers
2:00	Woman com'tator	National Farm & Home	"Musical Roundup"	Boston-Bees Cincinnati	"Cabbages and Kings"
2:15	Jack and Loretta	Hour; talks; orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	first baseball game	"Sweet Music"
2:30	WEEI News	Home Forum; talk	Women's clubs talk	Boston-Bees Cincinnati	"Underground Railway";
2:45	Between Bookends	Home Forum; talk	Lee Gordon's Orchestra	first baseball game	dramatic sketch
3:00	Manhattan Matinee	Southernaires; vocal	Pepper Young's Family	Boston-Bees Cincinnati	Organ concert
3:15	Manhattan Matinee	Continental Varieties	"Ma Perkins": sketch	first baseball game	"Gems of Melody"
3:30	House speakers	Continental Varieties	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	Sport reports
3:45	'Song Shop': organ	NBC piano duo	"The O'Neills": sketch	second baseball game	Sport reports
4:00	Stocks; musicale	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	Sport reports
4:15	"Social Sec. Cost"	Club Matinee: variety	"Personal Columns"	second baseball game	Sport reports
4:30	Books of the Day	Club Matinee: variety	NBC vocal recital	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	Sport reports
4:45	Network speaker	Club Matinee: variety	The Guiding Light	second baseball game	Sport reports
5:00	Organ recital	Animal News Club	Hollywood comment	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:15	"Four Stars"; vocal	Organ recital	While the City Sleeps	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	Don Winslow; sketch	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:45	The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Song recital	Sports; recordings	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport talk	News; Little Show; so-	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Dance Time"	loist; orch.; sports	Sport reports	Talk, Mayor Mansfield	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Music; sport talk	News; music	Sport comment	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45	Dinner Time Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00	Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	String ensemble
7:15	"Song Time"	Nola Day; orchestra	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Symphony orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Gazette; news	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Serenade: popular	Bob Parker, songs
7:45	Boake Carter, news	Vocal recital; orchestra	"Jimmy Valentine"	Jackie Duggan; organ	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00	Cavalcade of Music:	Roy Shields's Revue:	"One Man's Family":	"Along Gypsy Trails":	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:15	soloist; orchestra	soloists; orchestra	dramatic sketch	soloists; orchestra	Henry King's Orch.
8:30	Ken Murray; Os-	Mary Small Junior Re-	Serenade: Wayne King	United States Marine	Alan Curtis's Orchestra
8:45	wald; Gluskin's Or.	vue: soloists; orchestra	and orchestra	Band concert	"Success Stories"
9:00	F. Parker, tenor;	Frank Black and NBC	"Town Hall Tonight":	Fred Waring's Orch.	Detective drama
9:15	Kostelanetz's Orch.	Symphony Orchestra	Walter O'Keefe; solo-	All-Star football	Detective drama
9:30	Jessica Dragonette;	All-Star football	ists; quartet; Van Stee-	All-Star football	Soloist; orchestra
9:45	soloist; orchestra	All-Star football	den's Orchestra	All-Star football	"Rhythm Rhapsody"
10:00	Gang Busters: net-	All-Star football	"Your Hit Parade":	All-Star football	Alan Curtis's Orchestra
10:15	work drama	All-Star football	Nimbet's Orchestra;	All-Star football	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:30	Cordell Hull, Sec-	All-Star football	soloists; quartet	All-Star football	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:45	retary of State	All-Star football	Alistair Cooke	All-Star football	Frank Gillis, sports
11:00	Forecasts; news	All-Star football	Yankee News Service	All-Star football	"Amateur Night in
11:15	T. Dorsey's Orch.	All-Star football	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	All-Star football	Harlem"
11:30	Roger Pryor's Or.	All-Star football	Russ Morgan's Orch.	All-Star football	"Amateur Night in
11:45	Tommy Tucker's Or.	All-Star football	Russ Morgan's Orch.	All-Star football	Harlem"



SCHOOLS

that serve your individual needs

You have a wide-scope choice when you select your school from among those advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, for here are represented during the year more than 300 schools serving a variety of needs. Whether you are interested in a career in the arts or drama, business, music, or whether you are preparing for college or selecting a school for a young child, you will find Monitor-advertised schools of particular interest to you. Look for the advertisements on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Film Policies Are Defended Before Relations Institute

(Continued From Page 9)

responsibility in using this form of amusement. "I am opposed," he said, "to any scheme which involves the theater screen in propaganda of any character. The only mandate which the motion picture industry has any right to assume that it has received from the public is to produce entertainment films. There are many places appropriate to the propagation of social, political and economic ideas. The theater is not one of them."

W. P. Montague, of Paramount News, spoke on "Public Opinion and the Newsreel." He said investigations had indicated that the public preferred the entertainment type of picture in the newsreels, so that the companies producing news pictures were obliged sometimes to slight significance to hold audiences, while giving "as much real news as can really be interestingly told with motion pictures."

"We found that nearly every major problem in human relationships had an angle of popular interest," he said. "Perhaps our approach was a superficial one, perhaps we approached important social news from an entertainment rather than an educational one. But at least we tackled it, got it into the theaters and before the eyes of 28,000,000 people every week."

Unbiased Policy

The Newsreel, which Mr. Montague represents, he said, has "an unbiased editorial policy which we try to make as far sighted as possible." He denied that the newsreels were militaristic, as sometimes was asserted. "We will not take sides on a controversial issue," he said. "The newsreels are honest, or do their best to be. The only real threat to our honesty is the necessity of being interesting and at times we have gone so far as to sacrifice entertainment values to what we believe to be a sound human relations policy."

Other speakers at this meeting included Dr. Alice V. Keliher, of the motion picture commission of the Progressive Education Association; and Carl Milliken of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, also known as the Hays' office.

Dr. Keliher recommended the use of films to help young people understand the complexities and the influenses at work in the world. She announced that the major Hollywood producers and newsreel companies have agreed to open their vaults to permit photoplays, shorts, and newsreels to be used in short pictures to be shown in schools, colleges, and before other interested groups.

Certain Objectives

"There are certain objectives we hope to touch through our films," Dr. Keliher said, "through exposing yonug people to these case studies of human problems, discussing them thoroughly and helping to plan ways of meeting the problems. We expect to do four things: To deepen the awareness of people, to broaden the range of tolerance for variations in human behavior, to delve into explanations that will serve to help solve young people's questions and to lead to well conceived social action such as is essential to democracy."

Other aspects of education of the more conventional sort were discussed by Dr. James L. McConaughy, president of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and president of the American Association of Colleges, in a lecture at the second general session of the institute last night. His subject was "freedom of education in a democracy."

Dr. McConaughy exposed the existing inequality of educational opportunities in America, where economic, social, and racial barriers stand between innumerable persons, and proper schooling. He spoke with particular force of the politically inspired attacks upon the freedom of teachers to present the truth as they understood it without suffering personal penalties. Massachusetts received a special reproof for its treatment of education.

Bay State Reproved

"Massachusetts has had more politics in her schools in the last five years than in the preceding 50," Dr. McConaughy asserted, without mentioning names, but with clear reference, first, to Dr. Zenos E. Scott, formerly of Springfield, and then to Dr. Payson Smith, who was dismissed by former Gov. James M. Curley. The speaker said:

"Springfield, Mass., lost an able superintendent four years ago because he objected to a threat 'to use the schools as a political football.' She lost a state superintendent, one of the ablest in the country, solely because of a Governor's whim."

Yet neither teacher nor administrator has complete freedom, Dr. McConaughy went on. "Teachers are dismissed because of non-conformity to the local political and social standards. Superintendents of schools are under political pressure many times. Financial waste, perhaps graft, has been charged teachers who yesterday looked on their calling as an art, not a trade. Today they are joining labor unions to protect themselves and the schools, which are in the grip of a perverted dictatorship. In our colleges charges are made that faculty men are dismissed for their social and political beliefs."

While deploring this situation, and branding the teacher's oath, as required by some states, as a complete failure, accomplishing nothing toward securing greater loyalty or wisdom from teachers, he still felt that some curb on individual freedom was desirable, but admitted the problem of keeping the curb wise and unselfish.

Any ban on the marriage of women teachers, however, he termed "a clear invasion of the individual teacher's freedom and a definite handicap on the profession," imposed by an outworn economic theory.

Dr. McConaughy startled his audience by recommending that democracy curb the educations of thousands of persons for whom he declared that because individual talents differ for a great many, "a high school training is largely a waste of time, a waste of public funds."

Cohasset Yacht Club Takes Pride in Its Women Sailors

Organized 34 years ago the club has become one of the major activities of the South Shore during the yachting season; men, women and children take part in the races.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COHASSET, Aug. 31—Set along the South Shore amid pines and rock-strewn shorelines, the Cohasset Yacht Club today stands as it did in former years when the club was organized, a yachting institution full of young sea followers that daily lift the 34-year-old club higher and higher along the marine highways.

With its Manchester 17-footers, now 20 strong, and its little Rookies and Cape Cod Knockabouts as its racing fleet nucleus, the Cohasset Yacht Club continues to toss its knife into the masthead of yachting while it holds its Wednesday afternoon series and its regular Saturday and Sunday races weekly.

Racing at the South Shore club is the main sport for the residents of the picturesque town and is done by all—youngsters, men and women. In fact, each year Cohasset's women's crew makes a name for itself with its consistently championship performance in the South Shore Women's Championship series and the National Women's Championship.

For the last two years, Cohasset's clever crew has been U. S. champion and it will defend its title at Rye, New York, in two weeks when the pick of this country's women's crews race in a battle of sheets and tiller for the 1937 bunting.

Won Championship

In 1935, while racing in Indian Harbor, Cohasset's crew of Mrs. Frances McElwain, skipper, and Frances Williams and Katherine Johnson working the sheets won the championship and brought the Mrs. Charles Frances Adams Cup to Cohasset's trophy case. The following year, with Mrs. Joan Waters replacing Miss Williams, a successful defense was made by the Cohasset crew in their own waters and the cup retained for another year. This year in fairness to other crews, the series will be held in other waters, where all crews will have an equal opportunity to prove their worth.

Back in the early 90's, the Cohasset Yacht Club was formed by a group of homespun yachtsmen from the town of Cohasset. The incorporation was not made, however, until 1894, when the State of Massachusetts, the land of the Cod and seafaring men, recognized the South Shore sailing institution to be a potential and worth-while yacht club for its salt-licked coast.

By a Staff Photographer

Top—The 17-Footers of Cohasset Yacht Club Off for Race. Below—A Cohasset Cat

Yacht Club Series Is Nearing an End

This is the twenty-first in a series of 23 articles recounting the histories of North and South Shore yacht clubs presented by the local pages of The Christian Science Monitor every Tuesday and Friday. The next article deals with the Winthrop Yacht Club and will appear Friday.

Since that time the port of Cohasset, sheltered with its cozy harbor deep enough for its many keel boats, has been the anchorage for many a gaff-rigged sloop, or a two and three-masted schooner, not to mention the flotilla of yawls, ketches and racing craft. This port has watched many famous yachtsmen, old-time fishermen and bearded salts of the sea put into its little harbor for a short and sometimes definite stay.

It has seen Charles Francis Adams, long termed "dean of yachting" sail his former Q Class champion, Bat, from its port to Marblehead for a race and return the same day—alone. There are always countless stories told of the sailing and racing exploits of the former Secretary of the Navy, who has his summer residence in Cohasset, and the port of Cohasset is the port where they are told.

Into Prominence

Cohasset first came into yacht racing prominence with its Manchester 17-footers, a class that had proven popular at the Manchester Yacht Club along the North Shore and then soon sold to Cohaset a little over ten years ago. This boat is 24 feet overall, marconi-rigged, deep keel and has a self-bailing cockpit which insures safe racing in the stiffest of Cohasset's breezes that prevail regularly off the landlocked port.

These boats were originally gaff-rigged, but soon after its designer, George Crowinshield, had put the boat on the market, marconi-mast and sails were popularized and the Manchesters were changed to meet the modern principles of speed along the waterways by means of sail.

With a crew of three to handle its jib, mainsail, spinnaker and tiller, these boats make comfortable racing over the rolling curves that curl more than the proverbial finger wave.

The Cape Cod Knockabouts number eight starters as a rule, and usually provide the nucleus for the junior crew that it sends to the South Shore Junior Championships each year. Although Cohasset has failed to win the Finlay Cup series in the last decade, its crew has consistently been a threat in the junior races. Captained by Bill Binnian, the crew took a drop in the standing on the last day after being well up for the first two days.

The Rookie Class is the beginner's class at Cohasset. In full view of watchful parents along the club house, these youngsters learn the first rudiments of sailing and racing.

With Commodore John R. Chapin at the helm, Cohasset's sailors are making names for themselves in the world of yachting and mark themselves as a racing club along the South Shore.

Port of Boston Imports of Wool Take New Spurt

Port of Boston Business

Imports at the port of Boston continue to run well ahead of the high levels of a year ago which set new records for quick recovery from the lows of the depression years.

Wool imports are moving Bostonward again, nearly 1,000,000 pounds arriving last week giving the fiscal year that started July 1 a lead of about 1,500,000 pounds over the corresponding week a year ago, according to figures compiled for Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs.

Total imports of all kinds, scheduled for immediate consumption, were valued last week at $2,717,635, or about $250,000 ahead of the similar week last year. But the proportion of dutiable merchandise in the total was smaller than last year, so that Uncle Sam fared slimmer in revenue. Last week's customs collections were $277,970 below the figure for the similar week a year ago.

Exports from Boston are running ahead of last year too, with scrap iron and steel the chief commodity of all exports from this port. A total of 96,820 tons were shipped out of Boston in the first five months of this year, of which 43,786 tons went to Japan. In the same period a year ago, 54,928 tons were shipped out of Boston, of which Japan took only 1266 tons, customs figures show.

Statistical picture of business of the port last week:

Port of Boston	Week ending Aug. 28	Year ago
Imports for con'ption	$2,717,635	$2,454,590
Imports for warehouse	644,181	397,948
Withdrawn from warehouse for con'ption	474,829	394,536
Duties collected	218,381	348,331
Wool imports (pounds)	983,497	348,331
	Fiscal year July 1 to Aug. 28	Year ago
Wool imports (pounds)	3,956,361	4,507,983
Duties collected	$3,973,433	$5,021,330

Window Cleaners' Strike Is Ended

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 31 (AP)—A compromise between union window cleaners and five major contractors ended late yesterday a strike which began several hours before when 75 men preparing the city's schools for reopening quit work in demand for higher wages.

The union, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, sought an increase of the minimum wage from $26 to $30 a week, time and a half for overtime and a week's vacation with pay.

Following a conference with the contractors, union leaders announced a two years' agreement had been signed establishing a $29 minimum, and granting a $2 a week rise to all who previously earned more than the new minimum. The overtime demand was also granted, but the union dropped its request for vacations.

Government Obeying Majority Urged

Greater responsiveness by democratic government to the wishes of the majority was presented as an urgent need of the time by two of three speakers in the first of the Williamstown afternoon symposiums on "unifying influences in a democracy."

The patience of a large part of the American people was described as wearing thin because of the opposite policy of promises unfulfilled amid muddled demands for patience and empty affirmations of democracy's blessings.

Speakers at this symposum were Arthur Krock, Washington correspondent for the New York Times; Henry Haskell, editor of the Kansas City Star, and Herbert Agar, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

A "Representative Democracy"

The United States was characterized by Mr. Krock as a "representative democracy" rather than as a "pure democracy," in which the rule of majority control would be immediately and rapidly invoked, once the majority will become known through an election or otherwise, and without regard for the possible injured feelings or interests of the minority.

While he felt the country to be moving toward a more "pure dedocracy," as shown by the unicameral legislative system now in operation in Nebraska, he contended that the move was not fast enough, that action was required on certain issues "now," as President Roosevelt had put it, if majority wished, and that public pledges were not to be sacrificed to the power of a minority opposition.

"We shall not cross the threshold of true democracy," Mr. Krock said, "until the electoral majority registers its will on the government it has selected, and at once. That may bring wrong and injustice in its train, but it is the basic democratic process, and any democracy worthy of surviving must undergo the burdens as well as the advantages of the system if it is to hold the barrier against the sometimes benevolent and wise despotisms which have captured the imaginations of great peoples abroad."

Senate Rules Attacked

As illustrations, he cited the inability of the majority in Congress to register its vote in favor of the Logan-Hatch compromise on the President's Supreme Court plan President's Supreme Court plan.

Mr. Krock also cited "the blockade of wages and hours legislation by members of the House Committee on Rules" by a Congress eager to adjourn. "So," he said, "the minority checked the majority and blocked the redemption of a campaign pledge clearly given and widely certified." He denied that such an operation to delay settlement of the issue acted as a unifying force.

Haskell Defends Process

With these views Mr. Haskell took issue. Speaking, as he said, from the point of view of one living 1500 miles from Washington, and in an agricultural section, he defended the educational value of long discussion of issues, both in and out of Congress, adopting a somewhat philosophical attitude, not trying to go too fast, and proceeding with the patience that farming teaches its practitioners.

"In times of distress," Mr. Haskell admitted, "we like to have the Great White Father in Washington put his arms around us. But we know in our hearts we are going to be saved in the long run by hard, intelligent work. We may set out for Utopia at times on roller skates. But we are used to having the skates break down.

"The point I am getting at is that delays in Congress don't fundamentally disrupt us, and, further, that such delays may have a unifying effect by preventing temporary majorities from running over minorities and by permitting the process of education to go forward. I think experience shows that in a real emergency Congress usually responds to the situation.

"Too Big a Hurry"

"Our great trouble, it seems to me, is that often we are in too big a hurry. Look at the Volstead act and the Eighteenth amendment. The country is so vast and its interests so diversified that important proposals need more study and consideration than they are likely to get."

construction Finance Corporation, "which would have been simply unthinkable in many European countries," approved by Congress during President Hoover's administration in response to public pressure. He also mentioned the League of Nations contest in the Senate during the Wilson administration as having occurred, quite apart from the merits of the question, because the "American public was not ready for such a radical departure from our traditional policy." Had the United States entered the League under such circumstances, he felt, it would have caused "all sorts of internal strains and stresses and so would have been disruptive to our national life."

Argument on Wage Bill

Mr. Krock suggested, however, that the failure of Congress to pass the wages and hours bill at the recent session tended to break down confidence in the government, since "a majority in both houses," as he said, was "convinced that the wages and hours bill should pass," and especially as the "government had been elected on a pledge to pass it." Under such a circumstance, he asked whether the failure to do so might not prove a disruptive force.

Mr. Haskell countered by saying that an influential part of Southern opinion was not yet ready to accept the bill, that the country had survived for a long time without such legislation, and could go along a year or so longer, if need be, until the country as a whole was convinced that the bill should pass. Then, he said "it would go through in spite of objections, and its long run effect would be unifying on the country. Let's not be in too great a hurry."

Agar Also Urges Speed

Mr. Agar, in closing the discussion, anounced his agreement with Mr. Krock's plea for greater speed in the translation of majority wishes into action. While he admitted that the Supreme Court issue, as mentioned, might be a "borderline" case, he held that the delay on the wages and hours bill was accomplished by "a dubious legislative trick," and asserted that the majority of the American people had spoken definitely in favor of the bill.

The "influential part" of the south, referred to by Mr. Haskell as opposed to the wages and hours bill, the Louisville editor held to be extremely limited in numbers, and he said that most men and women of the south favored the bill. Having promised the benefits of such a measure, the government was in honor bound to deliver them, Mr. Agar said, and failure to do so threatened men's faith in the workings of democracy, while opening the way for a demagogue to exert his power.

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Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Normandie	Sept. 1	Southampton	Sept. 6	Aug. 31 8:00 pm	Sept. 1 10:00 am
*Aquitania	Sept. 1	Cherbourg	Sept. 7	Aug. 31 8:00 pm	Sept. 1 8:00 am
†Bremen	Sept. 4	Cherbourg	Sept. 10	Sept. 4 1:00 pm	Sept. 4 8:00 pm
‡Georgic	Sept. 4	Cobh	Sept. 11	Sept. 3 8:00 pm	Sept. 4 8:00 pm
‡Rex	Sept. 4	Gibraltar	Sept. 10	Sept. 3 8:00 pm	Sept. 4 8:00 am
‡Champlain	Sept. 4	Havre	Sept. 11	Sept. 3 8:00 pm	Sept. 4 8:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	Sept. 14	Sept. 9 4:00 pm	Sept. 9 8:00 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Sept. 16	Sept. 11 4:00 pm	Sept. 11 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle	Sept. 11	Sept. 6 4:00 pm	Sept. 6 8:00 pm
Empress of Asia	Victoria	Sept. 18	Sept. 13 4:00 pm	Sept. 13 8:00 pm

*Special address for France and Great Britain only. †Except Irish Free State, Italy and Mediterranean countries. ‡Irish Free State only. ††Italy and Mediterranean countries only. §Special address for France only.

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Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m., Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

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RED ALASKA SALMON	FANCY GRADE	TALL TIN	23c
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Maple Walnut Cake		Each	15c
Bisquick		2½ Lb. Pkg.	27c
Ritz Crackers		1 Lb. Pkg.	19c
Candy Wafers		2 Pkgs. Rolls	5c
Dromedary Dates		2 Pkgs.	27c
CRABMEAT	GEISHA or CHATKA	2 NO. ½ TINS	47c
EVEREADY	FANCY FRUIT COCKTAIL	2 NO. 2½ TINS	45c
		2 NO. 1 TINS	25c
SODA CRACKERS		2 LB. CTN.	18c
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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Germans Employ Strategy Winning Tennis Title --- Giants Climb Into League Lead

McGraw Players Important Cogs As Giants Lead

By the Associated Press

The New York Giants are leading the National League—by a margin thin as a dime, but leading nevertheless—and a trio of John McGraw men showed the way.

First, there was Bill Terry, who can take a bow himself for the way he has handled the reins since "Old Jawn" gave them up in '32. Then there was Master Melvin Ott, the veteran youngster of the National League, the little fellow who lifts up his front foot, swings at those high hard ones, and deposits them where they do the most good—for his side.

And last, but far from least, there was King Carl Hubbell, the master of the screwball.

These three, and the courage that was McGraw's heritage to the Giants, made it appear today that the Giants are on the way to their second straight pennant, their third under Terry. At the moment, here were the statistics on the two clubs still in the red-hot pennant parade:

	Won	Lost	P.C.	To Play
Giants	71	46	.607	37
Cubs	72	47	.605	35

They're a remarkable collection, these Giants. They do not play great ball; sometimes they do not even play good ball. But they're a money team, and they play those breaks for all they are worth.

Right now, such other powers as the Cubs, Cardinals and Pirates appear to be quitetly falling apart. So, the Giants, putting together timely hitting and good pitching, are making the most of it.

Yesterday, with the Cubs idle, the Giants had a chance to go into the lead. They turned the trick with a 4—3 decision over the Cincinnati Reds, and that's where McGraw's boys came in.

Of course, they had a lot of help from Terry's new terriers. But Ott, pulled in from the outfield and now playing as good a third base as any in the league, hit his 28th homer with a mate aboard.

Things were fine until rookie Cliff Melton and relief flinger Dick Coffman couldn't stand prosperity in the seventh. Then Terry came up out of the dugout with a rush and waved wildly for Hubbell. Old squarepants sauntered in—in the memory of the oldest resident he's never been known to hurry—and had the Reds under control. Six men went down in order, before he gave up a dinky little scratch single and then retired the last batter.

The Giants' game was the only one in the National League. In the American League, the Detroit Tigers tripped the Yankees 5—4, with Hank Greenberg hitting No. 30 and Rudy York hitting No. 28, and the Cleveland Indians pushed over a ninth inning run for a 7—6 win over the Senators.

Coach Solem Invites 56 Syracuse Gridmen

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 30 (AP)—Ossie Solem, Syracuse University's new football coach, fired the first gun in the new deal for Orange football today by inviting 56 candidates, 18 of them letter men, to the university's biggest fall training camp.

Regulars returning are Walt Rekstis, Scranton, Penna., end; Parker Webster, Bridgeport, Conn., tackle; Ed Kane, Albany, guard; Vic Baylock, New Britain, Conn., and Art Morison, Syracuse, backs.

Among the backfield candidates is Marty Glockman, Olympic sprinter.

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"CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS"
Walt Disney's
ACADEMY AWARD REVUE

Chess

By Frederick P. Chevalier

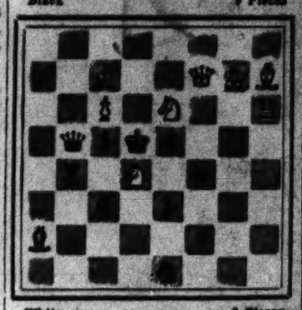
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Aug. 31, 1937

Problem No. 1962

By Dr. Gilbert Dobbs

Black 9 Pieces



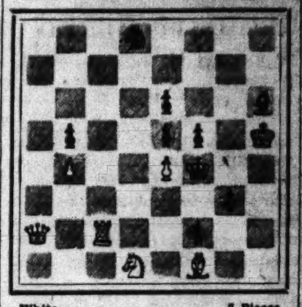
White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two (Chess Review, 1935. Triple flight thematic cross-check)

Problem No. 1963

By Dr. Gilbert Dobbs

Black 9 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three (First prize, El Pais, 1906-08. This concludes the series by the Georgia clergyman. All but the last were selected by Dr. Dobbs himself. The last was chosen by E. W. Allen, through whose effort and enthusiasm these problems by representative American composers have been offered.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1960. B-Kt

No. 1961. 1.	Q-Kt3	KxKt
2.	QxKtP	
1.	———	RxKt
2.	QxKP	
1.	———	P-B3
2.	Q-Kt3ch	
1.	———	P-Q8(Q)
2.	Kt-B6ch	
1.	———	threatens
2.	QxKtPch	

End-Game No. 371. Black wins: 1 . . . KR-K (Black); 2 BxB, RxR; 3 KxR, R-K7ch!!; 4 KxR, QxPch; 5 K-K, Q-Kt8ch; 6 K-K2, B-R4ch; 7 K-Q2, Q-B7 mate.

End-Game

This position was reached in one of Tartakower's victories at the Jurata (Poland) tournament, which he won last May. The victim was Lowtzky. The winning process takes nine moves.

End-Game No. 372

Black 7 Pieces

White 8 Pieces

Black to play and win

Notes

The Correspondence Chess League of America is sponsoring the 1937 Morphy Memorial Grand National Tournament. This event is open to all players, whether or not members of the league. Preliminary rounds will be state and interstate championships. The last semifinal round will be the "All Eastern" and "All Western" championships. The champions of these two events will then play for the United States Correspondence Chess Championship for 1937. The entry fee is $1. Entries should be mailed to W. F. James, Secretary-Tournament Director, 219 East Main Street, Cherokee, Iowa, to arrive Sept. 1, 1937. Late entries may be accepted, but in any event those interested may have a copy of the league bulletin and learn from its pages how much enjoyment there is to be derived from correspondence chess.

The American Chess Federation championship tournament is now in progress in Chicago.

S. Landau did not finish high in the final standing at Kemeri, but he had the distinction of playing the most brilliant game, in the opinion of the contestants.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Landau White	Feigin Black	Landau White	Feigin Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	16 R-R1	P-KB4(c)
2 P-QB4	P-K3	17 PxPep	BxP
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	18 PxP	KPxP
4 P-K3	B-B3	19 Q-QB2	P-KR3
5 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	20 B-B5	R-R
6 B-Q3	B-K2	21 KtxP(d)	RxKt
7 Castles	Castles	22 BxB	RxRch
8 P-QKt3	P-QKt3	23 QxR	Q-B2(e)
9 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	24 RxP!!	B-B(f)
10 Q-K2	R-B	25 BxB	PxR
11 QR-Q	Q-B2	26 Q-Kt4ch	K-R2
12 Kt-K5	KtxKt(a)	27 B-Q4	Q-Kt
13 PxKt	Kt-Q2(b)	28 B-B5ch	Kt-Kt3
14 P-B4	KR-Q	29 P-KR4	P-B4
15 R-B3	Kt-B	30 B-K5	Resigns

(a) Black has a difficult choice, for White can continue P-B4 and R-B3, if Black declines the exchange of knights.

(b) If 13 . . . QxP; 14 KtxP, Q-Q3; 15 KtxKtch, BxKt; 16 BxPch, etc., with a winning attack.

(c) White threatens BxPch, followed by Q-R5.

(d) A brilliant combination which seems to leave Black no hope.

(e) Avoiding 23 . . . PxB; 24 R-Kt3ch, K-R; 25 Q-R5, Kt-R3; 26 QxRP, and White wins. But the text enables White to offer another piece.

(f) Black can never quite save himself. If 24 . . . PxR; 25 Q-Kt6ch, Kt-Kt3; 26 B-K6, or 25 . . . PxB; 25 Q-Kt6ch, Q-Kt2; 26 B-K5ch, KtxB; 27 QxKtch, Q-B3; 28 R-R8ch, K-Kt2; 29 R-R7ch, etc.

D. S. Polland of Brooklyn succeeded I. Kashdan as New York State champion. Below is his well-played victory over O. N. Treysman, a strong contender.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Polland White	Treysman Black	Polland White	Treysman Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	22 R-Kt3	P-QKt3
2 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	23 Kt-Q2	R-QB
3 P-B4	P-K3	24 QR-B3	B-R4
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	25 Q-R4	B-K
5 B-Kt5	B-K2	26 P-R3	P-QR4
6 P-K3	Castles	27 Q-Kt4	R-KKt4
7 R-B1	P-B3	28 Q-Q1	R-Q
8 B-Q3	PxP	29 R-Kt3	Q-QB2
9 BxP	Kt-Q4	30 Kt-B4	B-B2
10 BxB	QxB	31 QR-B3	P-QB4
11 Castles	KtxKt	32 PxP	RxP
12 RxKt	R-Q	33 RxR	PxR
13 Q-K2	Kt-B	34 Q-Kt8	B-QB
14 Kt-K5	P-QR3	35 P-QKt3	P-Kt4
15 KR-B(a)	B-K	36 Kt-Q3	Q-Q3
16 B-Kt3	P-B3	37 KtxP	R-Kt
17 Kt-Q3	B-B2	38 QxP	P-K4
18 P-KR3	Kt-Q3	39 Kt-Kt4	Q-K3
19 Kt-B5	Kt-Kt1(b)	40 P-QKt4	K-Kt2
20 Q-Kt4	Kt-Q4	41 Q-B7	Resigns
21 BxKt	RxB		

(a) White decides to fight the battle on the Q side. The way by which he gradually weakens Black's Q-side P structure so that his rooks can work is highly instructive.

(b) Black would probably do better to exchange. The white Kt is destined to play an important part in winning the game.

Bay State Nine Swamps Orleans In Series Start

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 31 (AP)—New Orleans was ready to shoot one of its two mound aces at the East Lynn (Mass.) club today in an effort to even the count in the American Legion "Little World Series."

The eastern champions got the jump in the opening encounter of the five-game series last night by hammering out a 12-1 victory to the disappointment of Gov. Richard W. Leche and 7469 other fans.

New Orleans took a chance by starting Joe Pourciau, a third-string pitcher, and the invading nine lost little time in putting the game away.

It was just as well that the Crescent City club didn't use either Howard Pollet or Sidney Crochet, their two ranking moundsmen, as either would have had trouble matching the five-hit throwing of Roy Bessom, who worked the entire game for the eastern champions, striking out 12 batters.

Roy was given a four-run lead in the first inning and it was more than he needed. He mowed down the opposition inning after inning, and would have chalked up a shutout with a little tighter fielding by his mates in the sixth frame, when New Orleans scored its only run.

Coach Stanley Dobard of the New Orleans team was undecided whether he would use Pollet or Crochet on the mound in the second encounter today.

George Mara, a right-hander, or Henry Hebert, a left-hander, will get the assignment for East Lynn. Score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
East Lynn	4	3	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	12	13	5
New Orleans	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	7	1

Beason and Hegan; Pourciau, Regan and Lacrouts.

Leech Cup Match Among Features At Camp Perry

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Leech Cup match and the Camp Perry instructors' trophy competition were the features of the national rifle matches here today.

A group of marksmen also fired the ranges again today to decide ties in the U. S. Coast Guard match which had 1834 entries yesterday.

Out of 1800 competitors in the marine corps match the winner was Arthur P. Miner of the U. S. Coast Guard Cutter Cayuga of Boston who had a perfect 100 score. He outranked Roy E. Sourwine of Kansas National Guard, Topeka, who also had a perfect score.

Lawrence Parish, U. S. Coast Guard, New London, Conn., was third with 99, topping a long list with the same score. Winners of other matches were:

Western Trophy—M. Grosskopf, Marion, Wis., first; J. I. Davis, Wilkinsburg, Penna., second; J. W. Hession, New Haven, Conn., third.

Small Bore Life Members—William Schweitzer, Hillside, N. J., first; A. E. Crockett, Logansport, Ind., second; Emery Hawcock, Monmouth, Ill., third.

Winchester Small Bore—J. A. Malone, Marietta, Ohio, first; Henry Spillner, Morgan, N. J., second.

Center-Fire Pistol Doubles—James H. Overbaugh and James R. Herron, Albany, N. Y., first; Harry J. Russ and Drit E. Hall, Albany, second; Edward E. Stout and Lewis W. Emrichen, Fairmount and Mannington, W. Va., third.

Center-Fire Restricted Pistols—Kenneth McCoy, Topeka, Kan., first; Holger Christiansen, Ft. Bliss, Texas, second; W. D. Freestone, Short Hills N. J., third.

The trophy for today's Leech match is the silver tankard presented to America by Capt. Arthur B. Leech in 1874 when the Irish rifle team visited the United States.

American Track Stars Capture Four Events

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Aug. 31 (AP)—Touring American track and field stars won three events at a meet at Tampere yesterday but did not fare so well in another competition at Turku.

Archie San Romani of Emporia, Kan., won the 1500 meters at Tampere in 3m. 55.8s. Perrin Walker of Georgia and New York took the 100 meters in 10.8s., while Roy Staley of Los Angeles triumphed in the 110-meter high hurdles with a speedy 14.6s. performance.

Cornelius Warmerdam of San Francisco turned in the only victory for the other division, clearing the bar at 3.95 meters (12ft. 11 3-32in.) to win the pole vault.

Coleman Succeeds Gill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore.—The 1938 baseball team at Oregon State College will find an old acquaintance at the helm in the person of Ralph O. "Coley" Coleman, who was recently designated to succeed A. T. "Slats" Gill, who will devote his entire time to coaching basketball. Coleman was diamond mentor of the Beavers from 1924 to 1931, when he was appointed director of intramural athletics. In addition to his new baseball duties he will continue in his intramural position.

Third Race Postponed

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 31 (AP)—The third race of the international six-meter yacht series for the Scandinavian Gold Cup was postponed yesterday, as a flat calm settled over this section of Long Island sound. The yachts will race today and, after their third contest, only those which have finished first at least once will survive. Lulu, the American defender, and Tidsfordrif, of Sweden, already have qualified, while Buri, from Norway, and Inga Lill XVII, from Finland, have only one more chance.

Sixty-Six "Kickoff" Dinners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Aug. 31.—"Kickoff" dinner meetings, in observance of the opening of the 1937 football season, have been scheduled by University of Iowa alumni in 65 cities and towns. Bruce E. Mahan, alumni secretary, expects a record number of meetings for the sixth annual Iowa football day of Sept. 10. Alumni will talk over Iowa prospects and listen to radio broadcasts from the "key" dinner in Iowa City.

Win United States Doubles Title

By a Staff Photographer

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan (Left) and Alice Marble

Defeat Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn and Carolin Babcock in Final Round at Longwood, 7—5, 6—4

New Men Doubles Champions Used 'Secret' Method to Win

Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm and Henner Henkel, the newly crowned United States doubles tennis kings as a result of their smashing 6—4, 7—5, 6—4 victory yesterday afternoon at the Longwood Cricket Club over Donald Budge and Gene Mako, revealed in the dressing room after their great achievement that the victory came, not as a hit-or-miss affair, but one where a definite style of attack had been worked out and adhered to throughout.

The Germans became the first foreign doubles team to take the United States championship since 1919 when the Australians, Norman Brookes and Gerald Patterson, won the title. They also won the distinction of being the first team to defeat Budge and Mako in the Americans' 15 months of vigorous campaigning.

Neither Von Cramm nor Henkel would reveal the strategy they employed. "I won't tell," von Cramm said good-naturedly. Henkel just grinned.

Both players were outwardly jubilant over their triumph, the first in three tries over their American rivals. Losing at Wimbledon and in the Davis Cup matches, the German pair vowed they would never give up trying. Their reward came yesterday.

Tribute to Henkel

Von Cramm paid high tribute to Henkel. "I've never seen him play better," the German ace said. His net play was magnificent, while his service was terrific."

Henkel, in turn, was high in praise of Von Cramm's work. "Gottfried always plays a powerful game, but today he rose to new heights. He was placing his forehand shots with devastating accuracy. We really clicked for the first time."

Budge and Mako had no alibis. "You just can't beat that brand of tennis," Budge said. "While we did not play as well as we did at either Wimbledon or in the Davis Cup matches, I think Von Cramm and Henkel were the best I've ever seen them."

It is true that Budge and Mako were not at their peak. Mako was especially off. His forehand and service were weak and he did not seem to have the spark which he has been noted for in previous championship play. Another factor which hindered the Americans was their lack of co-ordination, both wandering into each other's court and getting in each other's way. On the other side of the net the Germans gave a first class exhibition of team work. They played their respective courts brilliantly and beautifully.

Henkel Outstanding

Without a doubt, Henkel was the outstanding player of the day. His net play caused the Americans no end of trouble. Time and again his sharply angled shots stored away points without even as much as the domestic pair being able to get their rackets to the ball. Many times his bullet-like serves richoted off either Budge's or Mako's bat to fall harmlessly into the net.

The German's victory yesterday gave the Americans something to think about, especially in regard to the Davis Cup, which Von ramm and Henkel will seek next year. Henkel has only been playing with Von Cramm for a little over a year and if his play improves in proportion over the next year as it has to date, the United States will have a battle to keep the famous trophy.

Yesterday was not a day for defending champions. All of the titleholders, along with Budge and Mako, were sent down to defeat.

Women's Doubles

In the women's doubles, Sarah Palfrey Fabyan and Alice Marble took the title away from Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn and Carolin Babcock to the tune of 7—5, 6—4. This was no upset as pre-match predictions favored the Fabyan-Marble team.

Defending champions in the mixed doubles, Miss Marble and Mako, were eliminated by the team of Dorothy Andrus and Jiro Yamagishi, 6—0, 6—3. Budge and Mrs. Fabyan continued their winning streak by defeating Dorothy Bundy and Bobby Riggs, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3 and then eliminated Helen Jacobs and Wayne Sabin, 6—2, 6—4. Miss Jacobs and Sabin had previously downed Von Cramm and Marieluis Horn, 10—8, 6—2. One semifinal and the final are scheduled for today.

The father and son champions, William J. Clothier and son Bill of Philadelphia, were forced to bow to Robert N. and Laird Watt of Montreal, 6—4, 7—5. In the veterans' doubles play Lawrence Baker of Washington and John McKay of Miami annexed the title when they won over Clothier and Dwight F. Davis, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5.

Swimming Field Ready For Toronto Marathon

TORONTO, Aug. 31 (AP)—A field of 70 competitors, 65 of whom are now ready, is to test the chilly and choppy waters of Lake Ontario in the annual Canadian national exhibition swimming marathon, today.

Frank Pritchard, of Buffalo, last year's winner, will be a heavy favorite to repeat when Tom Mix, former cowboy movie star, fires the shot that will start the swimmers on their 10-mile journey. Among the lesser favorites are Giovanni Gambi, of Italy; Warren Priddy, St. Catherines, Ont., and Nick Ostapyx, Ottawa, all veteran performers.

Other Americans granted a chance in the test are Edward Faulkner, Kansas City; Robert Voth, Cleveland, and Jack McGowan, New York. George Young, Toronto's idol, will not compete. He is a swimming instructor in the Ontario Muskoka district. Marvin Nelson, a double winner from Fort Dodge, Iowa, will also be missing, as will George Blagden, Memphis, Tenn.

Beatrice Barrett Leads Canadian Qualifiers

WINNIPEG, Aug. 31 (AP)—Beatrice Barrett of Minneapolis, led a field of 40 yesterday to win the qualifying medal with a two-over par 78 in the opening round of the Canadian women's open golf championship, at the St. Charles Country Club.

Scores of 100 or lower qualified 31 women for the championship test. Miss Barrett led her nearest competitor, Norma Hanking of Montreal's Rosemere Club, by four strokes.

Miss Barrett is the niece of the late Percy Barrett who won the Canadian open title in 1907 and daughter of the professional at the Lafayette Club, Minneapolis. The medalist was out in 37 and home in 41.

Manero in Canadian Open

TORONTO, Aug. 31 (CP)—United States open champions of 1937 and 1936 will be in the hunt for the Canadian open golf championship which opens at St. Andrew's here next Thursday. Entries were received from Ralph Guldahl, Chicago, present United States title-holder, and from the former champion, Tony Manero of Peabody, Mass. Both are members of the American professional team which meets a Canadian team Tuesday in a prelude to the Seagram trophy play.

Canada and U. S. Agree on Amateur Hockey Exchange

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 31 (AP)—Three years of strife between the Canadian Amateur Ice Hockey Association and the Eastern Amateur Hockey League were ended yesterday at a conference of the two groups here.

The Eastern League has been given control of all amateur hockey in the United States so far as Canadian officials are concerned. No Canadian amateur hockey played can come into the United States without the sanction of the Eastern League.

No American team can take more than one player from any Canadian team except with that team's permission. This is intended to stop wholesale raiding of Canadian clubs by teams on this side of the border.

The Eastern League can take no more than 30 new players a year out of Canada, but this does not affect replacements, so if a Canadian player is released by an American team, bringing in a substitute will not affect the 30-man quota.

A Canadian player, unless released outright by an American team cannot play in the same season with any other team in either country. This gives the United States teams a player control which they lacked in the past.

There will be no International League insofar as the regular schedule between the United States and Canada is concerned, but there will be an international play-off at the end of the season, probably with the first two teams in the United States, Canada and England.

Player lists, as far as Canadian players are concerned, must be filed with the C. A. H. A. not later than Sept. 15, and final selection by Oct. 15.

Pittsburg has dropped out of the Eastern League, and the Bronx has been officially accepted.

Harridge Decides Protested Game Must Be Replayed

CHICAGO, Aug. 31 (AP)—William Harridge, president of the American League, today ordered the New York and Cleveland clubs to replay their protested game of Aug. 6 on the next visit of the Cleveland club to the Yankee Stadium. Steve O'Neill, manager of the Cleveland Indians, protested the game, which the Yanees won, 7 to 6, in 10 innings.

In the first half of the tenth, the score was 6 to 5 in favor of Cleveland. Then the Yanks came to bat and with two out, Hoag on third and Saltzgaver on second, Di Maggio hit a line drive to the right of third baseman Hale.

George Johnston, umpire in chief, in his report to president Harridge, said he momentarily lost sight of the ball and did not see it until it had landed in foul territory. He immediately called "foul ball." Meantime, Hoag and Saltzgaver scored, with Joe McCarthy, manager of the Yanks, protesting Johnston's foul ruling.

Umpire Moriarty, stationed down the third-base line, informed Johnston the ball struck Hale's gloved hand, three feet fair, and was deflected into foul territory.

The umpires permitted the two runs to be scored without giving consideration, in view of Johnston's misleading decision, to the Cleveland club, which was prevented from any fielding attempt to make a play on the runner scoring from second base.

"It was within the province of the umpires," president Harridge decided "to permit the man on third to score, which would have tied the game, holding Saltzgaver on third, allowing Di Maggio to take second and to continue the game with the score tied at that time. This, however, they failed to do, permitting the two runs to score and end the game in favor of New York—7 to 6."

Treysman Advances In Chess Tournament

CHICAGO, Aug. 31 (AP)—George N. Treysman of New York moved into second place yesterday as the American Chess Federation's masters final entered the fourth round.

Treysman won his third game, defeating S. S. Cohen, also of New York, in 54 moves. The victory gave Treysman a record of three victories and one loss, compared to the pace-setting mark of Herman Steiner of Los Angeles, who has won three straight tilts without being downed.

Charles Jaffe of New York defeated E. W. Marchand of St. Louis in 34 moves and Hermann Hahlbohm of Chicago turned back D. H. Mugridge of Washington.

Jaffe held third place, with a record of 2½ games won and ½ lost. D. S. Polland of New York had won two and lost one.

Champion Takes Medal

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., Aug. 31 (AP)—William Chesley of St. Johnsbury, Vt., defending champion, yesterday won the qualifying medal in the White Mountains amateur golf championship by scoring a 70. A field of 75 competed. Other scores included: Robert E. Christie 3d, Scarsdale, N. Y., 71; James Monahan, Boston 72; Fred Hannon, Quincy, Mass., 73; William Hertle Hamden, Conn., 79; William Rock, Nashua, 79. Match play starts today.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	80	37	.684
Detroit	69	48	.585
Chicago	68	53	.562
Boston	64	51	.557
Cleveland	59	57	.509
Washington	54	61	.470
St. Louis	37	80	.316
Philadelphia	36	79	.313

Results Aug. 30

Detroit 5, New York 4.
Cleveland 7, Washington 6.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct
New York	71	46	.607
Chicago	72	47	.605
St. Louis	64	54	.542
Pittsburgh	62	57	.521
Boston	57	62	.479
Philadelphia	50	68	.424
Brooklyn	48	68	.414
Cincinnati	46	68	.404

Results Aug. 30

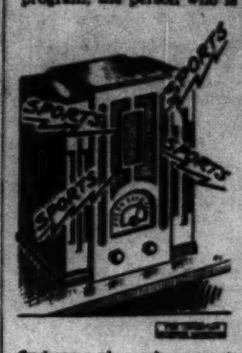
New York 4, Cincinnati 3

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Vacationing

It has long been my idea that the best way for one to enjoy a vacation the most is to get entirely away from the kind of work which makes up the regular routine of his daily occupation. Following out such a program, the person who is connected with sports activities would pass them up while away from his official duties and occupy himself with some other phase of world affairs; the postman would take a rest from walking; the housewife would enjoy hotel life; the teacher would lay his textbooks away on a shelf and forget all about the three R's, and the scholar cease to burn the midnight oil.



How Can This Be Done?

This would mean that the professional sports writer would give up reading or writing about or attending any sports events during that period of the year. Such a course was possible years ago, as he could hie himself to some place in the country, mountain or seashore where he could decline to read the papers and would not see others engaged in sport competition. But a big change has taken place during the past years, and, while it may still be possible to find some place where sports are neither heard nor seen, I am beginning to wonder just where that place might be.

Comes From All Directions

Sitting down in a dining room to enjoy the first meal away from the office, I was about to take a spoonful of chowder when, to my startled ears, came "Foul, strike one," and I found myself listening to a play-by-play description of a major-league baseball game over the radio. Later in the evening, while sitting on the rocks and thinking of anything but what was going on in the world of sport, I heard a voice saying that the Athletics had defeated the Yankees. Looking around to see just where that news (and that certainly was news) came from, lo and behold, an automobile was parked by the side of the cliff and its radio was in good working order. Next morning, there being no alarm clock in operation, I was a little late in arising; but before I could sit down to breakfast I was again reminded of my daily work by seeing a game of barnyard golf, a croquet match and a foursome or two starting out for a round of golf. Turn where I would before the day was over, some form of sport confronted me. Yes, even with the thermometer registering close to 90 in the shade, I saw a couple of young men, clad in bathing suits, passing a football in preparation for the coming gridiron campaign.

Growing in Popularity

That all forms of sport are showing increased popularity among the people of the United States became more evident to me every day. Not only are more games being played by young and old; but more people are following the major sports with keener interest than was ever the case before. The latter is no doubt due to the fact that through the radio and especially those installed in automobiles, the public is able to keep in close touch with all big events, there being hardly a championship which does not now receive its share of attention. And it is a splendid thing that sports are on the increase, as they offer a fine way in which to employ some of one's leisure time, even though it be a sports writer enjoying his vacation.

Schedule Out For 1937 Pro Football

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—The schedule of the American Professional Football Association for 1937 was announced yesterday as follows:

Sept. 19, Mt. Vernon at Danburg (N); 12, Brooklyn at Paterson; 18, New York at Newark (N); 17, Bushwicks at Danbury (N); 19, Newark at New Rochelle, Mt. Vernon at Paterson; 22, Brooklyn at Newark (N); 24, New Rochelle at Danbury (N); 26, Brooklyn at New Rochelle, New York at Paterson; 30, New Rochelle at Newark (N).

Oct. 1, White Plains at Danbury (N); 3, Bushwicks at New Rochelle; New York at Paterson, Newark at Mt. Vernon; 4, Brooklyn at Danbury; 7, Danbury at Bushwicks (N); 17, New Rochelle at Mt. Vernon, Bushwicks at Brooklyn, Newark at Paterson; 21, Mt. Vernon at Bushwicks (N); 24, White Plains at New Rochelle, New York at Brooklyn, Mt. Vernon, New York at Newark.

Nov. 7, Mt. Vernon at New Rochelle, Brooklyn at Bushwicks, White Plains at Newark; 14, New Rochelle at Bushwicks, New York at Mt. Vernon, White Plains at Brooklyn; 21, Mt. Vernon at White Plains, Newark at Paterson, New Rochelle at Brooklyn; 25, New Rochelle at White Plains; 28, Danbury at Brooklyn, White Plains at Paterson.

Yorkshire Wins First Class County Cricket

LONDON, Aug. 31 (CP)—Yorkshire yesterday won the first class county cricket championship for the 19th time since the inauguration in 1873, after the closest duel in many years. Yorkshire, which last won in 1935, defeated Hampshire yesterday and captured the title regardless of the outcome of the Middlesex-Surrey match ending today.

The Yorkshiremen finished only a fraction of a point ahead of Middlesex and the two counties will play a special four-day "test match" at the oval starting Sept. 11.

Cricket Match Drawn

MONTREAL, Aug. 31 (Canadian Press).—A high-scoring match between the touring Marylebone Cricket Club team and an Eastern Canada eleven ended yesterday in a draw. The visiting players compiled 221 and 274 for 6 wickets, declared, the Canadians replying with totals of 216 and 154 for 5 wickets.

Endeavour II Now Cheered for Second

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 31 (AP)—Leading the other contenders, almost without competition, Harold S. Vanderbilt's Ranger, his third defender of the America's Cup today faced her rivals almost hull down in a contest for the town of Marblehead trophy.

By taking the first two races of a series of five, Ranger held 12 points, to 10 for Endeavour II, T. O. M. Sopwith's second British challenger, the runner up. Chandler Hovey's Rainbow and Gerard B. Lambert's Yankee followed with 7 points each, and Sopwith's 1934 unsuccessful challenger, Endeavour I, now owned by his partner, Frederick Sigrist, trailed the fleet with 3 points.

Ranger's 25th victory, scored yesterday, was the result of a 32.2 mile sailing duel around an irregular triangle, over which the Vanderbilt sloop led all the way.

Vanderbilt pushed Ranger into the lead virtually from the starting line off Marblehead, and when they turned Boston lightship, she was so far ahead no one who had watched her summer's campaign doubted the result.

The next leg took the sloops up to a whistling buoy off the old fishing port of Gloucester, and Ranger widened the expanse of blue water which separated her from her less sprightly company.

Ranger's finish was greeted with whistles of the accompanying spectator fleet, but probably a greater volume welcomed Endeavour II, for Ranger's season-long dominance has caused greater importance to be attached to second place than to first.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Marvin Nelson won $5000 Canadian swim marathon for third time; All-Stars tied Chicago Bears, 0-0, in football.

Where to Go for Luncheon · Tea · Dinner In Europe

ENGLAND

LONDON
THE TEA KETTLE
RESTAURANT and CAKE SHOP
6 Basil St., Knightsbridge, S. W. 3
Hours 10-6:30
Sunday 11-3
Luncheons Teas
Homemade Cakes
KENS. 8627

MAJESTIC
Well cooked 3-course Luncheon 1/9
4-course Dinner 2/3
Dainty Afternoon Teas with Delicious Pastries and Gateaux
All our pastries are guaranteed made with pure butter, no substitutes whatsoever used. Open daily including Sundays 9.0 a. m. to 10.0 p. m.
143 Kensington High St. Western 6078

THISTLE TEA ROOMS
33 HAYMARKET LUNCHEONS TEAS HIGH TEAS
3 VICTORIA ST. VICTORIA ST. LUNCHEONS TEAS

STEWART'S RESTAURANTS
Quality food at modern prices
Corner of Old Bond Street, Piccadilly
Regent St., Victoria, Hampstead, Kensington
Bournemouth, Oxford and Eastbourne

BANBURY (Oxon)
The Ancestral Home of George Washington
The THATCHED HOUSE
LUNCHEON, TEA and GUEST HOUSE
Situated directly opposite Sulgrave Manor, Banbury
Host., Lieut.-Col. B. Sandford-Johnson

FRANCE

PARIS (Vicinity)
FONTAINEBLEAU (Near Paris)
Hotel de L'AIGLE NOIR
Opposite famous Château
Renowned cooking
Fixed prices: Frs. 28 and Frs. 22.

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Restaurant Vegetarien
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CARNETS D'ABONNEMENT 12%

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Business and Industry •

Government Cotton Loan Figure Officially Placed at 9 Cts. lb.

• Commerce and Finance

New Short-Term Financing Costs Treasury More

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Financing costs to the United States Treasury advanced sharply in the instance of the sale just made of short-term discount bills. A combined offering of about $100,000,000 of bills with 273-day and 110-day maturity was made, costing the government an average of 0.615 per cent, compared with 0.524 per cent a week ago and 0.459 per cent two weeks ago. The peak paid in recent months was 0.738 per cent on May 4.

On the 110-day bills just sold there were no high offers such as have been received in small amounts in recent weeks on the shorter term issues, and the average price paid by the Treasury rose sharply to 0.422 per cent, compared with 0.332 per cent on an issue of 117-day bills one week previous and 0.216 per cent on 122-day bills two weeks ago.

The advance in the cost to the Treasury in the sale of its bills in face of action to bring about continuance of easy-money market conditions has proved something of a surprise.

The tenders received had been invited to two series to the aggregate of about $100,000,000 and $226,780,000 was applied for of which $100,100,000 was accepted.

For the 273-day bills, the total applied for was $123,622,000 and the total accepted was $50,028,000. The bids ranged from a high of 99.621 or the equivalent of 0.500 per cent on a bank discount basis to a low of 99.518 equivalent to 0.636 per cent and the average price was 99.534 or 0.615 per cent. About 91 per cent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.

For the 110-day bills, the total applied for was $103,158,000 and the total accepted $50,072,000. The bids ranged from a high of 99.921 equivalent to 0.259 per cent to a low of 99.860 or 0.458 per cent and the average price paid was 99.871 or 0.422 per cent. About 44 per cent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.

Of the proceeds $50,000,000 will be used to meet maturing bills and the remainder will go to supplement the Treasury's general fund.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Dallas Federal Reserve Bank shaved its discount rate from 2 to 1½ per cent, following the lead of five other banks which took similar action in the last two weeks.

The reductions are designed to make vast reservoirs of credit available to member banks in the affected districts at cheap interest rates.

Preceding the Dallas bank's reduction, which is effective August 31, rates had been reduced from 1½ per cent to 1 per cent by the New York Reserve Bank and from 2 to 1½ per cent by the banks at Minneapolis, Atlanta, Chicago and Richmond.

The reductions were voted by directors of the individual banks, and approved by the Federal Reserve Board.

U. S. Pulp and Paper Mills' Production Is $700,000,000 Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The federal Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce announces completion of a study of the United States pulp and paper industry showing the normal value of production is approximately $700,000,000 a year.

The report showed 730 mills, in 35 different states, with a total annual production capacity of 17,072,200 tons.

Massachusetts, New York, Ohio and Michigan were classed as book and writing paper manufacturing centers. Maine, New York and Washington manufacture 63 per cent of the national output of newsprint, while Virginia, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas produced 68 per cent of bag and wrapping papers.

Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Louisiana, Wisconsin and Washington lead in production of pulp used for cellulose, wall board, rayon, explosives and other products.

Confectionery Sales Show 12 P. C. Gain Over 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Sales of confectionery and competitive chocolate products showed an increase of 12 per cent during the summer season of this year as compared with a year ago, according to reports of 200 identical manufacturing firms reporting to the Foodstuffs Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. For the May-July season sales totaled $45,664,336 as compared with $40,811,313 in the corresponding months of 1936.

In July, sales were valued at $13,518,378 as against $12,059,650 in July, 1936, it was announced.

Manufacturers in the Central States recorded sales aggregating $15,495,295 in the May-July period of this year compared with $13,419,250 in the like 1936 period, an increase of 15.5 per cent. Sales in the Eastern States were valued at $11,146,876 against $9,489,685; in the New England States, $3,610,601 against $3,381,561; Western States, $2,312,980 against $2,060,140; Southwestern States, $1,960,683 against $1,772,445; Southeastern States, $1,315,078 against $1,025,976; Southern States, $1,165,319 against $1,078,329; and Northwestern States, $762,309 against $647,878.

New Municipal Financing

NEW YORK (AP)—New financing scheduled for the week of Aug. 30 by 49 municipalities totals $9,711,200, compared with the revised total of $15,652,296 last week, according to the Daily Bond Buyer, of New York. Weekly average of new offerings for the year to date stands at $27,570,975.

No Steel Financing Now, Says Chairman

By the Associated Press

New York

Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board of United States Steel Corporation, said "there is no immediate prospect of any financing" for the company.

Returning on the French liner Normandie, after his usual summer visit to Europe, Mr. Taylor waved aside the discussion of the rumors that he was to retire as chairman of the Steel Corporation on Jan. 1, next, and that he was to become the United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

Concerning the diplomatic rumors, Taylor said:

"I think you should stop talking about that. There's no foundation to that at all."

As to his possible retirement the end of this year, he said, "That is not a fit subject for a gangplank discussion."

Farm Prices Decline During Month; Below Level of a Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The general level of farm prices declined 2 points during the last month, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports.

It said the farm price index on August 15 stood at 123 per cent of pre-war levels. This was two points below July 15 and one point under a year ago.

Improved crop prospects and price adjustment toward a new crop basis caused the decline, the bureau said. It reported a wide variance in prices between major commodity groups.

The survey showed grain lost 20 points, cotton and cottonseed 16, and fruit 22 points during the last month, meat animals and chickens and eggs advanced seven points, dairy products gained three and miscellaneous products were up 15 points.

Except for meat animals and fruits, all major groups were lower than a year ago. Meat animals were up 28 points and fruits up 15.

Grain prices were ten points under August 15 last year, cotton and cottonseed were down 13, truck crops 30, dairy products six, chicken and eggs 3, and miscellaneous crops 24.

Prices of commodities the farmer buys declined one point from July 15 to August 15, to average 132 per cent of pre-war levels, the survey said. It added that prices received by farmers had declined more rapidly this year than prices they must pay, lowering farm buying power.

Banks' Holdings Of 'Governments' Still Show Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reports another net decline in bank holdings of federal securities.

For the week ended Aug. 25, the board said, holdings of direct government obligations in member banks in 101 cities climbed $1,000,000 to $8,232,000,000. This was more than offset, however, by a $5,000,000 drop in fully-guaranteed government obligations to $1,134,000,000.

Since the first of the year, holdings of direct obligations have fallen $1,009,000,000. Holdings of fully-guaranteed federal securities have declined $104,000,000.

The decline in government security holdings has accompanied a rise in loans to commerce, agriculture and industry.

For the week ended Aug. 25, such loans, advanced on securities as collateral, increased $2,000,000 to $589,000,000. Similar advances otherwise secured and unsecured, climbed $24,000,000 to $4,017,000,000.

The total of these loans has risen $316,000,000 this year.

Increasing demands for credit brought recent reductions in discount rates by various Federal Reserve Banks. Officials said the reductions should make it unnecessary for banks to liquidate security holdings to meet borrowers' demands for credit.

Shoe Production In July Shade Less

WASHINGTON—July production of boots, shoes and slippers, other than rubber, was 3 per cent below the level of the corresponding month last year, the Department of Commerce reports. July production totaled 34,623,669 pairs, compared with 35,678,092 pairs in July last year. However, July production was 0.7 per cent above June.

Production for the first seven months of the year was 266,672,360 pairs, compared with 229,944,787 pairs during the similar period of 1936.

Virginia's Bumper Peach Crop Falls Below Estimate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Albemarle county's bumper peach crop fell short of the preseason estimate by some 40,000 bushels, according to Joseph T. Henley, field manager for Chesley A. Haden & Company of Crozet, shippers' and growers' agents. This was due principally to four successive weeks of dry weather, which cut the yield in Western Albemarle almost 50 per cent.

Figures given out by the Chesapeake & Ohio freight agent at Crozet show that a total of slightly above 400 cars was shipped from that depot, consigned principally to Eastern markets. Truck shipments reported were the equivalent of 250 cars. This gave a total yield of 260,000 bushels, of a cash value of $250,000.

Cotton Exchange Holiday

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 30 (AP)—The Cotton Exchange here is closed today due to a state holiday in commemoration of the birthday of the late Senator Huey P. Long.

Nine-Cents Pound Cotton Loan Rate; Also 3-Ct. Subsidy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Awaited with much interest, the Commodity Credit Corporation has announced details of the 1937 cotton-loan program, officially establishing nine cents a pound as the loan figure on cotton classed as ¾-inch middling or better. At the same time, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration set forth the conditions under which it would make price adjustment payments up to three cents a pound to farmers pledging compliance with the control program next year.

In order to keep total expenditures under the price-adjustment program within the $130,000,000 authorized by Congress for the purpose, the AAA stipulated that such payments would be made only on 65 per cent of each farmer's base cotton production this year. It had been assumed the subsidy payment was to be made on the entire 1937 crop.

65 P. C. Limit Protested

Announcement of the 65 per cent limitation brought an immediate reaction. To protest the restriction and to formulate plans to be brought to bear upon whatever general legislation is evolved at the next session of Congress, a general conference of all branches of the cotton industry was called for Friday at Memphis by Lawrence Westbrook, Washington representative of the Southern Agricultural Commissioners.

In announcing the details of the new loan program the Commodity Credit Corporation said there would be no provision for loans above 9 cents a pound on premium cotton classing better than ⅞ inch middling. The loan rate was fixed at 8 cents for cotton classing 13-16 inch in staple, and middling or better in grade, and 7¾ cents a pound on cotton classing ⅞ inch as to staple, but under middling in grade.

"No loan will be made on ⅞ inch cotton or better in staple which is of a grade not deliverable on contract under the regulations of the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges and no loan will be made on 13-16 inch cotton under middling grade," the announcement said.

Loans to Cost 4 P. C.

The announcement further said: "The loans will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent and mature on July 31, 1938. To be eligible for loans, cotton must be stored in warehouses approved by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The loans will be available as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed, but not later than Sept. 15. A condition of each loan is that the producer-borrower agrees to participate in and comply with the 1938 adjustment program.

"With a view to having ample funds with which to make such loans, the Commodity Credit Corporation has arranged to borrow $150,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation."

Some Road Reorganizations Appear Fairly Close at Hand

By Hazold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Despite the unfavorable comparisons in railroad earnings between this year and last, which have been becoming more and more obvious with each month's official summary of Class I railroad operating results, it begins to look as though one or two railroad reorganizations may actually be achieved within the next 12 months. Some 85,000 miles of American railways are in receivership or bankruptcy, but there have been no reorganizations since 1930.

Contrary to general expectations it is possible that Missouri Pacific or Wabash may be the first roads to regain their financial independence from the courts. Because of the simplicity of its capital structure, Western Pacific had been picked by many, including Jesse Jones, head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, as the probable winner in the tortoise-like race of the railroads to get reorganized. But hopes for immediate reorganization of that road seems to have gone aglimmering recently with inability of bondholders and stockholders to agree, and with the injection into the picture of a new plan by the Interstate Commerce Commission itself—which neither of the other large interests find desirable.

Reorganization plans of seven major roads will be heard before the Interstate Commerce Commission in September and October, according to present schedules. These will be as follows:

New Haven	September 9
Milwaukee	September 13
Monon	September 21
Missouri Pacific	September 27
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	October 6
Rock Island	October 19
Chicago & Northwestern	October 25

Missouri Pacific's Prospects

Favorite in this list, despite the extraordinary proliferation of its capital structure, is the Missouri Pacific. The effect of the amendments of August 1935 to Section 77 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act was to eliminate from the Missouri Pacific reorganization picture most of the protective committees or to prevent new ones being formed; and so the interests of the bondholders have been largely absorbed in the proposals of the so-called Stedman committee of savings banks and insurance companies. This committee rudely rejected the management plan, proposed two years ago, to pare fixed charges from $21,000,000 to $7,000,000. This summer, however, the Stedman people and the management have put their heads together and produced a compromise plan in which all important differences are reported to have been ironed out. One of the most troublesome minor controversies seems to have been solved in connection with an affiliate, New Orleans, Texas & Mexico, which runs along the Gulf Coast and has had a burst of prosperity through the growth of the South Texas vegetable business, which caused the road to earn money and the bondholders to insist on superior treatment. They now appear likely to get it.

If so, the prospect is that the compromise banker—and management—Missouri Pacific plan will be put before the I. C. C. this month without objection from any important interest. The law then requires the Commission to take the plan under advisement, make sure no minor security-holders' interests are being roughly handled, and recommend the plan to the Court. Then follows a mandatory period in which objections may be registered, and if the Court is not impressed by them, the plan will be announced in effect. This might happen next Spring.

Wabash Position Favorable

Reorganization prospects for the Wabash are even better, with the possibility of a plan going into effect by Jan. 1. If so, it would be an ironic comment on the effort of Congress, through Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act, passed in March, 1933, to speed up rail reorganizations. For Wabash is not in "77" bankruptcy. It went into equity receivership in 1931, and never was transferred to 77.

The favorable prospects for Wabash reorganization were indicated this summer when the management filed with the court a plan which was really a compromise worked out with the leading creditor and stockholder interests (principal stockholder is the Pennsylvania Railroad; principle creditors are the savings banks and insurance companies). If the court approves this plan, the routine through which it can go into effect is shorter and simpler than for a 77 reorganization.

It had been hoped that Chicago & Eastern Illinois would be one of the first out of receivership. But the National Bituminous Coal Commission has recently received permission from the I. C. C. to intercede in the reorganization, and it will be heard Oct. 6. This, apparently, is expected to prolong the proceedings.

Rock Island, the Milwaukee and the Northwestern roads have been receiving permission from the I. C. C. for postponement after postponement, despite the commission's periodic indication of its desire for speed. Tre reason appears to be that the roads have not recovered sufficient earning power to make any kind of a reorganization palatable to any one. Northwestern, in particular, hung to its financial freedom for so long and at such heavy cost in interest payments and skimped maintenance, that it will take some time for the new standard practice of renovation under trusteeship to bring the road's earning power back.

New Haven's Status

When the New Haven road's management published its plan in June there was a brief hope that it might be the basis of reorganization by being acceptable to senior bondholders, but it wasn't. They have prepared a counter plan which will be argued before the Commission on Sept. 9.

Railroad reorganization committees were surprised early this month when the Interstate Commerce Commission promulgated a plan of its own for the Western Pacific Railroad Company. For some years the Commission has been opposed to income bonds on "arbitrary," or "academic" grounds. The objection is that an income bond falls due, eventually, and the maturity may be embarassing, as it was to the Missouri Pacific, the New Haven, and the New York, Ontario & Western, to mention only a few roads which went "bust" in recent years. The Commission has all along recommended preferred stock instead, which is just about the equivalent of an income bond without maturity.

The objection to preferred stock has been, for the savings banks and insurance companies, that they do not wish to own, or are not permitted to own, equities. A further objection has developed in the last year under the Revenue Act of 1936. The surplus tax on undivided profits applies after interest on income bonds but before dividends on preferred stock.

The surprise in the Western Pacific plan of the Commission was the inclusion of income bonds.

Flour Mills Cited On Trade Practices

WASHINGTON—Washburn Crosby Company, Pillsbury Flour Mills, Red Star Milling Company, Consolidated Flour Mills and Kansas Milling Company are among companies cited by the Federal Trade Commission for alleged violation of the Robinson-Patman Act, Quality Bakers of America, Inc., New York, a trade association, and about 70 wholesale bakeries, members of the association, also were cited in the case.

A service company operated by the association has been illegally receiving brokerage commission from the flour companies on purchases of flour which it has made for the member bakeries, the FTC charges. The flour companies are charged with paying this brokerage.

"No service connected with the sale and purchase of materials and supplies, on which brokerage fees were paid, have been rendered to the sellers by the service company or the wholesalers' association or its members," the FTC said.

Blaw-Knox Co. Acquires The Gordon Lubricating

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH—Assets and business of R. M. Gordon & Co., manufacturers of grease lubricating systems for the steel industry, have been purchased by Blaw-Knox Company, William P. Witherow, president, announces.

The activities of the new division will be expanded into additional fields, and the company will be known as the Gordon Lubricator Division of the Blaw-Knox concern.

News Notes—British Empire

(Excerpts from Reports to Commerce Department)

Imports into the United Kingdom from the United States in the first six months of the current year were valued at £46,504,986 ($230,339,472) compared with £42,912,759 ($212,847,284) in the corresponding period of 1936. Increased imports were recorded principally in the case of raw cotton which advanced from £8,254,712 ($40,943,370) in the first half of 1936 to £9,134,265 ($44,849,241) in the corresponding period of the current year.

Sales in the United Kingdom of canned asparagus of United States could undoubtedly be increased if American packers would introduce a less expensive can and support the product by advertising. Asparagus is rapidly gaining in popularity with all classes. Medium green and small green tips in the smaller cans appear to be most popular.

Worn out tires are being used in South Africa to manufacture miners' seat, elbow and knee protectors used by the thousands of native kaffirs who work in the narrow stopes of the local gold mines. It has been found impractical to use new rubber-impregnated fabrics for use in manufacturing these protectors, partly on account of cost but principally because flat material does not conform readily to the shape of a man's body. There is a possibility of developing an export outlet in that country for the bare carcasses of worn out tires.

Remittances from the United States to the Irish Free State in 1936 are estimated at £2,446,000 ($12,156,620). Expenditures in the Free State by tourists from the United States during 1936 are estimated at £400,000 ($1,988,000).

Exports of canned fruit from Australia in the first six months of the current year totaled 982,925 cases of two dozen 30-ounce cans each compared with 747,637 cases in the corresponding period of last year. The United Kingdom was, of course, the first ranking foreign outlet for canned fruits of Australia origin during the first six months of this year, statistics recording absorption in that market of 873,333 cases of the total exports and was followed by Canada, 56,177 cases; New Zealand, 37,124 cases; markets in eastern countries, 12,612 cases; and miscellaneous exports, 3679 cases.

Northern Ireland exported 5,265,856 linen handkerchiefs to the United States in the first six months of this year. Exports of flax and manufactures of flax, including handkerchiefs, to the United States in the first seven months of this year were valued at approximately $7,600,000, compared with about $7,400,000 in the corresponding period of 1936. The United States absorbs more linen damask cloth of northern Ireland origin than do the combined markets of the British Dominions and other foreign countries.

Canada's total foreign trade amounting to $907,000,000 during the first half of this year was higher than for any corresponding period since 1930 in which year the value of the trade was recorded at $991,000,000. Exchange of goods between Canada and the United States during the first half of this year amounted to approximately $475,000,000 and reached the highest point since 1930, while trade with the United Kingdom during the first half of this year amounted to more than $246,000,000, the best showing since 1929 when the value approximated $218,000,000.

Approximately 1,074,700 bales of raw cotton were landed at the Manchester, England, docks during the fiscal year ended July 31, last, to establish a new high record for cotton importations to Manchester. The previous record was established during the fiscal year of 1935-36 when 963,409 bales were imported, the report stated. Of the total bales landed at Manchester, 414,968 were consigned from the United States.

New Brunswick (Canada)—Potatoes sufficient to load 25 trains of 40 cars each have been placed by South American countries with New Brunswick growers. New Brunswick sent a representative to Argentina in the autumn of 1935 to explore the market in South America for seed potatoes and as a result three carloads were shipped to Argentina in that year and after further negotiations 50,000 barrels were shipped in 1936. The shipment to be made this year is equivalent to 200,000 barrels.

Big Transit System Charges $8 Share In Year to Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit System charged to its operations for the year ended June 30 last the equivalent of $8 a common share for taxes, says Gerhard M. Dahl, chairman of the company's board, in his annual report. On a percentage basis, this is 11.3 per cent of operating revenues, compared with 8.5 per cent for the fiscal year of 1936.

In accounting for the large apportionment for taxes, Mr. Dahl declares further that costs of labor and taxes have increased continually, whereas gross receipts have decreased. Payrolls for the year amounted to $20,573,000, or about 40 per cent of gross operating revenues; wages were increased, and effective May 1, a vacation of one week with pay was granted to employees who did not previously have vacations with pay, adding about 2 per cent to the labor cost.

"The employees with whom the operating companies of the B.-M. T. System have contracts which will expire in October, 1938, . . . have asked through their elected representatives that these contracts be modified to provide for readjustment upward in the rates of pay specified in the contracts," Mr. Dahl said. "Our companies cannot continue much longer to meet the demands of labor for increased wages and at the same time continue to pay excessive taxes."

City Also Gets "Cut"

Mr. Dahl also mentions the New York City tax of 3 per cent on gross income for unemployment relief, of which the state now takes 2 per cent and the city 1 per cent, as "increasingly burdensome as operating and maintenance expenses go up and net income goes down," and charged it was particularly burdensome on a company whose expenses are 90 per cent of its gross receipts, and highly discriminatory because it is imposed only on utilities. Litigation over this tax is being carried to the United States Supreme Court by B.-M. T. and its subsidiaries, the report adds.

Savings and Earnings

Savings accomplished by the 1936 refunding amounted to more than $1,000,000 for the fiscal year 1937, Mr. Dahl says, but were absorbed by the higher labor costs and taxes, with the result that net income declined more than $489,000.

The consolidated statement of the system, including Brooklyn & Queens Transit Corporation and subsidiaries, follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1937	June 30, 1936
Operating revenues	$51,987,039	$52,464,854
Expenses and depr.	34,122,481	33,949,997
Taxes	5,887,657	4,965,831
Non-operating income	921,067	888,636
Charges, rentals, etc.	7,881,697	8,988,748
Minority interest	297 $19	561,582
Net income	4,508,462	4,997,588

Passenger Total Declines

Passengers on all lines carried in the fiscal year 1937 numbered 1,021,342,872, a decrease of 9,569,342, or 0.928 per cent, from the previous year, and all lines were subjected to increased competition because of extension of lines of the independent subway operated by the city.

Passengers on trolley lines numbered 352,234,106, against 349,101,879 the year before, a gain of 0.89 per cent, while bus passengers numbered 78,617,085, against 72,900,835, a gain of 7.84 per cent.

Sloan Sees Further Rise in Auto Prices

NEW YORK (AP)—A further increase in automobile prices was looked for by Alfred P. Sloan, chairman of the board of General Motors.

Mr. Sloan, who returned from a European vacation, said: "Prices had to go up. They probably will have to go up further. The increase in price is justified by the increase in materials and wages."

The automobile manufacturer said it is "reasonable to suppose that the increase in prices will affect the volume of sales somewhat, but this cannot alter the fact that prices will have to rise."

Taxes

Gerhard M. Dahl

Chairman of Board of Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit System, Who in Annual Report Points Out Huge Proportion of Income Charged to Various Levies

RFC Disbursements Exceed Repayments In Month of July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans in July exceeded repayments for the first time in recent months, according to the corporation's monthly report to Congress. Total loans disbursed during the month aggregated $37,985,887 as compared with repayments of $16,176,141, wheheas in the past few months repayments have been greater than loan advances. A disbursement of $15,054,195 to the Federal Commodity Credit Corporation and the extension of $10,144,128 to banks, most of which are in liquidation, were the principal items causing the change.

Total expenditures of the RFC for the month amounted to $221,947,775. Receipts aggregated $224,069,763. For the second quarter of 1937 from April 1 to June 30, repayments on loans amounted to $74,663,427 compared with loan disbursement of $59,489,914. For the six months from Jan. 1, 1937, to June 30, loan repayments aggregated $181,770,451 and loan disbursements $132,713,033.

As against the disbursement of $10,144,128 to banks in July the RFC received repayments by banks on former loans of $5,970,200. Mortgage loan companies received $4,372,226 and repaid $4,968,070. Another substantial advance by the RFC was $3,600,000 for self-liquidating projects from which repayments were only $89,103.

New authorizations by the corporation at $191,723,967.52, for July were the highest for some time, due chiefly to an authorization of $85,300,000 to the Commodity Credit Corporation. Most of the July authorizations had not been disbursed at the end of the month.

Trading Volume In Bonds Reaches 19-Year Low Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Bond specialists had to look back on their records nearly a score of years to find the equal of the small turnover in bonds, for a full-length session, of that of Aug. 30.

On July 5, 1918, sales were only $3,683,000. Total transactions in all groups Aug. 30 amounted to $3,783,500, compared with $5,737,450 on last Friday.

Lack of interest generally and the attitude of "watchful waiting" by investors pending completion of the Government's September refunding, are believed to be the chief contributing factors in the listless market.

Utility Financing Of $40,000,000 Is Expected in Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As August ends with total volume of bond financing the lowest since February, 1935, the amount of power company financing under discussion and likely to develop this coming autumn keeps expanding. At present nearly $400,000,000 is in that stage.

The bulk of the issues making up that total is solely for refunding of outstanding high coupon bonds, but a few either in part or in entirety are for plant expansion. An issue of $3,000,000 Rochester Gas & Electric bonds, expected to come out of registry with SEC soon, is an example of the latter type.

As yet, the aggregate volume of this kind of borrowing is relatively small, compared to the grand totals under consideration for refunding purposes, but while a year ago no financing was of the new money type in the utility division, there is now a gradually increasing number of such loans.

In addition to whatever financing may be undertaken on behalf of West Penn Electric and West Penn Power in conjunction with the proposed revamping of the American Water Works & Electric, the following utility issues of all kinds are in prospect (only one of them is as yet filed with the SEC):

Rochester Gas & Electric	$3,000,000
Consolidated Edison	80,000,000
Central New York Power	30,000,000
Appalachian Power	40,000,000
Public Service of Colo	45,000,000
Ohio Edison	10,000,000
Idaho Power	12,000,000
Commonwealth Edison	80,000,000

The foregoing list includes two or three items where the amounts are somewhat flexible, depending to some extent on the form in which the refunding is worked out.

Central New York Power in the foregoing list is the proposed new name for Niagara Hudson Public Service Corp. Stockholders will meet September 15 at Syracuse, N. Y., to vote on the change in name and to authorize execution of a new mortgage of about $50,000,000. Of that total, $36,364,500 would be to refund outstanding bonds and the balance would be for extensions and plant improvements.

Recapitulating the tabulation to indicate the portions of the issues under discussion which are to go for new capital purposes shows:

Rochester Gas & Electric	$3,000,000
Consolidated Edison	20,000,000
Central New York Power	14,000,000
Ohio Edison	10,000,000
Idaho Power	2,525,000

Crude Rubber Consumption

NEW YORK — Consumption of crude rubber by manufacturers in the United States during July is estimated at 43,650 long tons, which compares with 51,798 long tons during June. July consumption shows a decrease of 15.7 per cent under June and is 9.5 per cent under July a year ago.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Home Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Sept. 20

Friendliness

Friendliness and sympathetic understanding add much to the value of trust services provided by this institution.

Trust Department

THE NATIONAL

Shawmut Bank

40 WATER STREET · BOSTON

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day 837,110
1937 sal. to date 240,370,535
1936 sal. to date 222,450,911

Steels and Rails Strong Leaders In Stock Market

NEW YORK (AP)—Steels and rails today took over the burden of extending Monday's market rally.

Conspicuous on the forward trek were United States Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, National Steel, Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific, N. Y. Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania, Atlantic Coast Line, United States Rubber, Chrysler, International Harvester, Boeing, Westinghouse, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Zenith Radio and Philip Morris.

Most utilities held to a slim groove. Narrow also were General Motors, American Can, Montgomery Ward, Macy, Johns-Manville, Anaconda, Kennecott, Great Northern and Chesapeake & Ohio.

Radio was the liveliest performer at a small advance, coming out in blocks of as much as 4000 shares.

Cotton futures were down moderately and grains mixed. Bonds were without particular trend, although Japanese issues edged higher.

Among other factors traders noted reports from merchandising quarters that a substantial jump in retail sales during September is expected despite the relatively small gains experienced in the past two months.

It was pointed out effects of bumper crops have yet to be felt in full. In the winter wheat areas it was said public spending has only just started. Other important cash crops will begin moving some time after Labor Day.

Another look was taken at electrical equipment shares in view of forecast purchases of large utility corporations in 1937 will exceed any year since 1929.

Although early gains of fractions to a point or more were reduced in some instances near the final hour, profit-selling failed to depress the list as a whole.

Dealings were exceptionally slow, but volume was slightly ahead of the preceding drowsy session. Transfers were at the rate of about 500,000 shares.

Apprehension over the Far Eastern war seemed to have abated somewhat.

Higher most of the time continued U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Oliver Farm, International Harvester, Caterpillar Tractor, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, Atlantic Coast Line, Kennecott, Western Union, Boeing, Electric Power & Light, St. Joseph Lead, Radio, Philip Morris, Zenith Radio, Loew's, Greyhound Corp. and Electric Boat.

Johns-Manville pushed up following declaration of an extra dividend.

Bond Market Quiet

Traders preferred the side lines as the bond market steered a narrow and quiet course today. Dealings were at a slow pace.

Movement in federal loans was restricted with swings in both directions not exceeding 3-32 of a point. Principal activity centered in Treasury 2⅞s of 1960, which edged down about 1-32 of a point.

Traders studied the New York Federal Reserve Bank's record low discount rate with an eye to its probable effect on offerings of governments by the banks.

Foreign loans were mildly enlivened by a modest rally in Japanese loans. Both the 6½s and the 5½s improved about a point while Tokyo Electric Light 6s and Taiwan Electric Power 5½s were up slightly over a point.

Domestic corporate liens were locked in lethargic stupor with price shifts confined to minor fractions, the plus signs slightly predominating. American & Foreign Power 5s proved an exception, adding around a point.

Improving fractions were Anaconda Copper 4½s, Armour 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Bethlehem Steel 4¼s, Erie 5s, and Great Northern 4s. Slightly lower were Santa Fe 4s, Goodyear 5s and Shell Union 3½s. Except for Japanese loans, the foreign list was narrow and uneven.

Wheat Values Rally From Early Decline

CHICAGO, Aug. 31 (AP)—Wheat prices snapped back to around yesterday's closing level after declining about a cent a bushel early today. Buying power was feeble and much of the business consisted of selling of September wheat holdings and buying the more deferred contracts by the same interests.

After notices of intention to deliver grain September contracts tomorrow were announced the market rose from the day's lows, which were around the season's bottom prices.

Wheat closed ⅝ lower to ¼ higher compared with yesterday's finish. September 1.03⅞-.04, December 100⅛-⅜, and corn was ⅝ off to ⅝ up. September 97-97½, December 82⅜-⅝. Oats were ½ down to ⅝ up.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—Selected curb stocks scored robust gains as most of the rest of the list see-sawed idly in a dragging market today.

Red Bank Oil led the advance on fairly brisk trading with a gain of around 3¾. New Jersey Zinc climbed a little over 2 points and Montreal Light Heat & Power improved about the same amount.

Technicolor was up over a point and Carrier Corp., added a major fraction.

Lifting minor fractions were Consolidated Copper, Electric Bond & Share, Gulf Oil, Lake Shore Mines, and United Gas.

On the downside were Eagle Picher, Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and North State Power "A." United Shoe Machinery dropped around 1%.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
50	44½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	48	48	48	Aug30
85	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	79½	78¾	79½	Aug27
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	10	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
28½	22½	Adams-Millis (2)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25½	Aug30
36	28	Addressograph (1.40)	4	33	33⅛	33	+1
4⅝	3	Advance Rumely	1	3	3	3	Aug27
80½	64½	Air Reduction (1a)	2	69½	68½	68½	— ¼
3½	2⅛	Air-Way El Ap	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
15⅝	11	Alaska-Jun (.60a)	2	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Allegheny	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
64½	29	Allec pf xw	1	29	29	29	Aug27
56⅝	30½	Allec pf 6% ww	3	30½	30	30½	+ ¼
50	29	Allec pf 6% wr	1	30⅛	29	30⅛	+ ⅛
52⅛	29	Allec pr pf	30	30	29	30	+1
45⅝	30½	Alleg Sil (1.20g)	*2	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+1⅛
27⅞	17¼	Allen Indust (1)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Aug27
254½	215	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	1	233	233	232	+ ¾
17⅛	16½	Allied Kid (1a)	1	16½	16½	16½	Aug27
23½	20	Allied Mills (2g)	1	22¾	22¾	22⅞	+ ¼
21⅜	15	Allied Stores (.30a)	49	19	18½	18½	— ⅝
85	74	Allied Stores pf (5)	1	78	78	78	Aug18
83½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	14	65½	64½	64½	— ½
39¾	31⅝	Alpha P Cem (1)	*2	33¼	32½	33⅛	—1¼
8⅝	4¼	Amal Leather	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Aug28
52½	35¼	Amal Leather pf (3)	3	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	Aug23
114⅞	80	Amerada (2)	1	90¾	90¾	90¾	+ ⅛
101⅛	83	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	2	94¼	94	94	+1
41⅝	30½	Am Bank Note (¾g)	1	38	38	38	— ½
80¾	67¼	Am Brake Sh (1¼g)	3	68⅛	68¼	68½	—1½
131	90¼	Am Can (4a)	8	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	+ ⅜
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	2	159½	159½	159½	Aug30
71	43½	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	11	43	42⅝	43¼	—1⅛
104½	73	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	1	74	74	74	Aug28
33¾	28	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	19	32⅜	31½	31⅝	— ⅜
150	115	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	3	150	150	150	Aug27
112	99	Am Chicle (4a)	1	108½	108½	108½	Aug30
22⅝	13¾	Am Colortype	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	Aug27
30¾	20¾	Am Comi Alcohol	3	23	23⅛	22⅞	+ ⅛
33⅝	25	Am Crystl Sug (2¾g)	4	35½	35½	35½	Aug26
13½	8¾	Am Encaustic Tiling	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
17	10½	Am European	9	13¾	13⅛	13½	Aug25
13¾	6½	Am & Foreign Pow	7	7¾	7⅜	7¾	— ⅛
58⅛	37	Am & For P $6 pf	1	40	40	40	Aug26
68⅝	45	Am & For P $7 pf	1	47	47	47	Aug27
38½	18½	Am & For P 2 pf	2	20½	20½	20½	Aug30
21	14¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
11¼	5⅞	Am Hide & Leather	1	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
55¾	36¾	Am Hide & L pf (5)	9	42	42	42	Aug30
52⅝	40¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	4	44	43½	44	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅝	Am Ice	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	17½	Am Ice pf (1½g)	1	23½	23½	23½	Aug30
17⅝	13¼	Am International	2	13⅜	13	13	— ⅛
58⅞	37	Am Locomotive	3	46	46	46	+ ¼
125	101½	Am Locomotive pf	2	109⅜	109	109⅜	— ⅛
20⅜	18⅜	Am M & Fdy (¾g)	3	19⅛	19	19	
13⅝	7¾	Am M&Met (.60)	2	8⅜	8¼	8⅛	+ ⅛
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (¾g)	3	52	51	51	
129½	112	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	1	119¾	119⅜	119¾	Aug25
16½	7	Am Power & Light	25	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	
87⅛	49¼	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	2	59½	58½	59½	+1⅛
72½	40¼	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	1	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+ ⅛
29½	18⅜	Am Rad & St S (.60)	29	20	19½	19½	— ⅝
45¼	31⅜	Am Roll Mill (1.10g)	13	37⅜	37	37⅛	+ ⅜
101⅝	97½	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	6	98½	98¼	98⅝	+1
36	26¾	Am Safety Raz (2)	5	27½	27	27	
29	23¼	Am Seating (¼g)	1	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
108¾	79⅝	Am Smelt & R (2¼g)	15	89⅜	88	89	— ¼
154	138½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	140	140	140	Aug26
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	3	56½	56	56	Aug27
73¼	48½	Am Sti Fdrs (1½g)	8	50⅞	50⅜	50⅛	
26½	18	Am Stores (1¼g)	2	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
56⅞	37	Am Sugar Ref (3)	3	44	44	44	Aug26
143⅞	124½	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	123⅞	123⅝	123⅞	—1⅜
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	*3	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	11	167⅛	166¾	167	+ ⅜
99	73⅝	Am Tobacco (5)	1	77	77	77	Aug30
99⅞	74½	Am Tobacco B (5)	8	80	79⅝	80	+ ⅜
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	137⅛	137⅛	137⅛	Aug30
20½	11⅜	Am Type Founders	10	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜	
29½	15¼	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	10	18	17⅛	17½	— ⅜
107	88	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	92	92	92	Aug28
14⅜	7¾	Am Woolen	16	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
79	54½	Am Woolen pf (8k)	1	63	63	63	—1
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L & S	12	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
185	100	Am Zinc L & S pf	1	175	175	175	Aug 9
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	60	60	60	Aug27
69½	47¾	Anaconda (1½g)	53	56⅛	55¼	55¼	— ½
97	79	Anacon W&C (2½g)	2	82½	82½	82½	Aug20
24¾	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	2	21⅛	21	21	— ½
37½	18	Andes Copper	1	22	22	22	Aug30
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	2	7	7	7	Aug27
48	39⅝	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	1	41¾	41⅝	41¾	+ ⅛
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	1	108½	108½	108½	— ½
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	21	11⅜	11½	11½	
99½	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	3	90½	90⅜	90⅜	+ ⅛
126	96	Armour Il. pf (7)	2	103⅜	103	103	Aug26
70½	54⅜	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	15	60	58½	59½	
16¼	11	Arnold Const (⅝g)	1	12½	12½	12½	Aug30
17⅜	8¾	Artloom	2	9⅛	9	9	
24¾	15⅞	Asd Dry Goods	4	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
101	82⅛	Asd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	85⅞	85½	85⅞	Aug24
125	107	Asso D G 2 pf (3½k)	1	107	107	107	Aug27
57⅛	49⅝	Associates Invest (3)	1	51½	51½	51½	Aug18
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2g)	9	75	73¾	73¾	—1¼
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	1	93	93	93	Aug27
55½	44½	Atl Coast Line	4	46½	45½	45½	+1
21	14½	Atl Gulf & W In	1	18	18	18	Aug18
44	20¾	Atl G & W In pf	3	23½	23	22	+ ½
37	26⅞	Atl Refining (1)	16	27½	27½	27¼	
116½	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	108	108	108	Aug27
18½	14⅞	Atlas Corp (.80)	12	15	15	15	
52⅝	50	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	50	50	50	
94	68½	Atlas Pwdr (2½g)	3	76½	73½	73½	Aug27
18¼	10¼	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Aug28
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
9½	5⅝	Austin Nichols	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	9	6⅛	6	6	
11¼	4¾	Baldwin Loco	7	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
9½	4⅜	Baldwin Loco asd	8	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
23⅝	20⅝	Baldwin Loco cl wi	13	21⅜	20¼	20¼	—1⅛
120	70	Baldwin Loco pf	1	93	93	93	Aug23
120	73½	Baldwin Loco pf asd	1	95	95	95	Aug19
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	19	25½	24¾	24⅝	
47¾	27¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
45	38½	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	Aug19
60	27⅝	Barber Co (⅛g)	6	29½	28⅜	29½	+ ⅝
32	22	Barker Bros	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
35¼	22⅛	Barnsdall (1)	18	22⅞	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
20¼	13⅞	Bayuk C (.56¼g)	5	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ⅜
28¾	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	3	24	23½	23½	Aug27
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Aug 9
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	112	112	112	Aug30
15¾	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	5	12	12	12	+ ⅛
88½	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	88½	88½	88½	Aug 4
30½	18½	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	8	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
23¾	20⅜	Benef In Ln (1.32½g)	7	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	3	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+ ⅜
105½	73	Beth Steel (2½g)	48	94¼	92½	92½	+ ⅜
20	17	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
129½	108	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	115	115	115	Aug28
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (3g)	3	61½	60¾	61½	Aug25
38	24	Black & Decker (1a)	3	28½	28¼	28¾	+ ⅛
29⅞	21¾	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	3	23	23	23	
49¾	27⅛	Boeing Airplane	14	32⅜	32	32	
48⅜	37	Bohn Alum (3¾g)	2	45	44½	45	
25	22	Bond Stores (1.60)	16	24¾	24	24¾	+ ⅜
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	5	23⅜	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
50⅝	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	21	48¼	48	48	— ¼
15⅝	8	Boston & Maine	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅜
4½	1½	Botany C M A	1	2	2	2	
35⅜	26½	Bower R Bear (2g)	*4	32½	32	32	
23¼	15	Bridgpt Brass (.40g)	8	17⅛	16⅞	17	
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	8	44	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
53½	41¾	Briggs & St (2¾g)	1	49	49	49	Aug30
47	37¾	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	5	38½	38½	38½	Aug27
8	3⅜	Bklyn & Queens T	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
38⅛	15½	Bklyn & Q T pf	2	16	16	16	+ ¼
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	13	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ¼
102½	58	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	9	59½	57	58½	+ ½
52⅜	26¼	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	2	29	28⅝	28⅝	Aug30
50	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	4	43½	43½	43½	Aug27
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	8	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
25¼	14¾	Bucyrus-Erie	3	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ ⅜
14⅜	7⅛	Budd Mfg	15	9½	9¼	9⅜	
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	6	8¼	8	8	
45¼	30¾	Bullard Co (1)	6	32½	32½	32½	+1⅛
65⅛	60½	Bulova Watch (4a)	2	65⅛	65¼	65¼	+ ¼
18⅜	15¼	Burlington Mills (1)	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
35⅝	23½	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	4	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
11⅜	4⅛	Bush Terminal	2	5	5	5	
38	15½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	16½	16½	16½	Aug23
18¼	12⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	6	15¾	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
36¼	28¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Zinc	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
33⅜	17⅞	Byers Co	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
34⅜	25¼	Byron Jackson (1g)	1	27½	27⅝	27½	
48¼	33¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	4	34	33¼	34	Aug30
52	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Aug27
6½	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	10	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
20½	12	Calumet & H (1.50g)	*13	14¾	14¼	14¾	— ⅛
37⅜	24	Campbell Wy (1)	1	30	30	30	
38½	22½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	2	23	23	23	+ ⅛
17½	11⅛	Canadian Pacific	24	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	1	44	44	44	Aug27
18⅜	13¼	Cap Adm A (½g)	4	13½	13¼	13¼	Aug30
35⅜	30	Carpenter Sti (1.60g)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Aug27
9½	6½	Carriers & G (.10g)	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
191¾	138	Case (J I)	6	169	165	165	—3⅝
100	85	Caterpil Tractr (3)	4	94	93	94	+2
106½	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	— ⅝
41¼	36⅝	Celanese (1¾g)	6	37	36	36	+ ⅛
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	108½	108½	108½	
48¼	36⅛	Celotex (.80g)	2	40	40	40	+2
39¼	30	Cent Aguir (1¼a)	2	31⅜	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
12⅜	6½	Cent Fdy	4	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
41¾	18	Cent RR NJ	1	20½	20½	20½	Aug30
24¾	11	Cent Violeta Sug	1	12½	12½	12½	Aug27
14½	8½	Century Rib M (.30g)	4	9½	9½	9½	Aug14
86⅝	60	Cerro de Pasco (3)	2	69	68	68	—1
23⅝	11½	Certain-teed	4	13⅝	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
63¼	35½	Champ Paper & F (2)	1	52½	52½	52½	Aug30
48	14⅜	Checker Cab	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
69⅜	47¾	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	12	47⅞	47½	47½	— ⅜
100	90¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	91½	91½	91½	Aug26
99½	65½	Ches Corp (3)	2	66	65½	65½	Aug26
4¾	3¼	Chi & E Ill	2	3½	3½	3½	
8¾	6¾	Chi & E Ill pf	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
6¾	3	Chi & N W	5	3½	3½	3½	
19½	9¼	Chi & N W pf	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Aug30
4	2	Chi Gt West	22	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
18¼	8⅜	Chi Gt West pf	5	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
33	21	Chi Mail Or (1¼a)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+1⅛
3¼	1⅜	Chi M St P & P	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Aug27
7¼	3¼	Chi M St P & P pf	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
33	21	Chi Pneu T	6	23¾	23½	23½	+ ⅛
45	35	Chi Pneu T cv pf (2)	1	44	44	44	
3¾	3	Chi Rk Is & P	1	3½	3½	3½	Aug30
8¾	3¾	C R I & P 5% pf	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Aug30
10¼	4⅛	C E I & P 7% pf	10	5½	4⅝	5⅛	Aug30
27½	13	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	1	13	13	13	Aug28
22½	18¾	Chick Cot Oil	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
15⅞	9¼	Childs Co	9	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
135½	84	Chrysler (7g)	27	110⅞	109	109	— ⅝
81⅜	17⅜	City Ice & F (2)	1	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅞	City Stores	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
69	23½	Clark Equip (1.20g)	4	44⅞	44	44⅜	+ ⅛
48⅛	35	Clev Graph Bz (1g)	1	44	44	44	Aug30
29⅞	23¾	Cleve Cliffs Iron (2)	3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
109⅝	81	Coca-Cola (3)	2	103⅛	103	103⅛	+ ⅛
85	68⅛	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	Aug30
56⅝	40	Colgate-Palm (⅝)	4	48	47½	48	— ⅛
121	113⅜	Colgate-Palm pf (8)	1	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	Aug28
115	100⅝	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	+ ⅛
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (8)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	+ ⅛
83⅝	67⅞	Coll & Air (4g)	7	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	—1⅛
51½	31	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	1	33	33	33	— ⅛
32	27½	Columb B & A (1.60g)	1	28	28	28	Aug30
31½	27	Columb B & B (1.05g)	1	27	27	27	Aug30
20⅝	10	Colum G&E (.20g)	31	13⅝	13	13	+ ⅛
106	80	Colum G&E pf A (6)	1	93½	93½	93½	Aug30
39½	26¾	Colum Pict vtc (1d)	1	35½	35½	35¼	— ⅛
46¾	36⅛	Colum Pict pf (2½)	1	41	41	41	Aug30
138¾	111	Colum Carbon (4a)	3	117	116⅝	117	Aug30
99½	64⅞	Coml Credit (4a)	6	64½	63¾	63¾	— ⅛
114	100	Coml Credit pf (4½)	1	105½	105½	105½	+1⅛
80½	60	Coml Invest Tr (4)	3	61¼	61	61⅛	+ ⅛
120	102⅞	Coml I Tr cv pf (4½)	1	106	106	105	Aug24
21¾	13	Coml Solv (.60)	7	13½	13⅜	13⅜	Aug30
4½	2	Comwlth & Sou	26	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
75¾	46	Comwlth & So pf (3)	4	54⅛	54	54½	+ ⅛
19½	11⅛	Conde Nast	1	11	11	11	—⅛
43½	34	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	*5	37⅛	37	37	+ ⅛
19¼	13⅝	Congress Cigar	1	15	15	15	Aug17
33¾	19⅞	Consol Aircraft	13	20½	20¼	20½	— ⅛
18⅞	9⅞	Consol Cigar	1	13	13	13	Aug30
49⅞	31½	Consol Edison (1½g)	15	34½	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅛
108	99⅛	Consol Edison pf (5)	5	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛	— ⅜
5¾	2⅛	Consol Film	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18¾	10	Consol Film pf	2	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	Aug27
13½	8½	Consol Laundries	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Aug27
17⅞	14⅛	Consol Oil (.80a)	21	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
106⅞	104	Consol Oil 85 pf (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Aug16
10⅝	6	Consol RR Cuba pf	1	6	6	6	Aug30
44¼	36	Consol Textile	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
13⅛	8½	Consol Coal	3	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	17⅛	Consumers P pf (4½)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
37⅝	18⅞	Container Corp (1.20)	15	33⅜	33	33	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Cont Baking A	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅜	Cont Baking B	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
37⅝	21½	Cont Can (3)	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
106⅜	83½	Cont Can pf (5g)	2	90⅝	90⅜	90⅜	+ ⅛
63⅜	35⅝	Cont Can (3)	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
25⅝	14½	Cont Diam Fib (1½g)	10	15	14⅝	14½	— ⅛
43⅝	25⅝	Cont Ins (1.80a)	13	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	Cont Motor	15	2½	2⅜

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Closing Prices

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
14 2¾s 43-46 June	105.18	105.16	105.16
7 2½s 45-43	105.26	105.23	105.23
6 2½s 46-44	105.29	105.26	105.26
1 4s 54-44	111.5	111.5	111.5
11 2¾s 47-45	102.4	101.29	102.1
13 3s 48-46	102.22	102.19	102.19
16 2½s 51-48	100.4	100.1	100.4
11 2½s 52-49	97.23	97.17	97.19
23 2¾s 54-51	99.13	99.12	99.13
3 3s 55-51	102.10	102.10	102.10
21 2½s 60-55	100.3	100.1	100.2
6 2¾s 59-56	99.3	99.3	99.3

Federal Farm Mortgage

48 3s 47-42	103.15	103.12	103.12

Home Owners' Loan

9 2½s 49-39	100.2	100.2	100.2
37 2¼s 44-42	99.30	99.30	99.30
6 3s 52-44	101.23	101.23	101.23

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Alb & Bus 2½s '46	104	104	104
10 Alleghany 5s '44	91½	91½	91½
1 Alleghany 5s '50 st	56	56	56
4 Allegh Val 4s '42	108½	108½	108½
10 Am & For P 5s 2030	74¾	74½	74¾
1 Am Ice 6s '53	100	100	100
5 AmIOChem 5½s '49	107	106¾	107
3 Am Int 5½s '49	105¾	105	106
17 Am T & T 5½s '43	113	113¾	113¾
5 Am T & T 3¾s '56	98¾	98½	98¾
11 Am T& T cv4½s '39	104	103¾	104
39 Am T & T 3½s '61	99¾	99½	99¾
1 Anaconda Cp4½s '50	106	106¾	106¾
Ang C Nitrs deb '67	38½	36¾	36½
13 Arm Del 4s '67	98¾	98½	98¾
13 Arm Del 4s '55	98½	98½	98½
7 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108½	108½	108½
7 AT&SF 4s '95	110½	110½	110½
3 AT&SF 4s '95 st	104	104	104
6 A C Line 1st4s '52	102	102	102
5 B&O rfg 6s '95	88¾	88½	88½
43 B&O 1st 5s '48	106¾	106¼	106½
12 B&O rfg 5s '95	76½	76	76½
2 B & O 5s '96 P	76	76	76
2 B&O 5s 3000 D	75¼	75¼	75¼
18 B&O cv 4½s '60	62¾	63¼	62¾
20 B&O 4s '48	101¾	101	101
11 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	100¾	100¼	100¼
16 B&O 5s W '50	96½	95¾	96
9 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	104¼	104	104¼
12 Beth Stl 3¾s'60	96¾	96¾	96¾
23 Boston & Me 5s '67	74¾	74½	74½
1 BklyEdis 3¼s'66	101½	101½	101¼
28 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	76	75¼	76
3 Bkly UnElist 5s'47	99	99	99
7 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	94	94	94
1 Cal Pack 5s '40	103½	103½	103½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113¼	113¼	113¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	113½	113½	113½
1 Can Nat 5s'69 Oct	118¾	118¾	118¾
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	102½	102¾	102¾
4 Can Pac 4s perp	95	94¾	94¾
15 Cen of Ga 5s '45	25	25	25
1 Cen Hud G&E 3½s 65	106½	106¼	106½
14 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	103½	102½	102½
2 Cen Ill It 3½s '66	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Cen R R N J 5s 87	50	50	50
10 Champion P&P4¼s'50	106¾	106¾	106¾
11 C&O 3½s '96 D	97	97	97
12 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	97½	97½	97½
8 C&O 4½s '77	109½	109½	108½
77 C&E&G gen 4s '58	110½	110	110
5 C&NW 4½ '37	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51ct	27½	27½	27½
36 Chic Gt West 4s '59	36½	36¾	36½
23 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	31½	31¾	31½
1 CMSP&P rf 5s 2000	7½	7½	7½
2 Chi&NW 4s rf 58/87	22	22	22
14 Chi&NW cv 4½s'49	14¼	13¾	14¼
4 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	21½	21½	21½
1 Chi & NW 4s '87	34¾	34¾	34¾
34 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	9	9	9
3 CRI & P 4s '88	31¼	31½	31½
52 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	16½	16½	16½
19 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	104½	103½	103¾
12 Clev Un Term 4s '73	107½	106½	107
1 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	102¾	102½	102½
9 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Colmbia G 5s 1961	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Com'l Cred 3½s'51	97½	97½	97½
4 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s'81	102½	102¾	102¾
6 Comn Riv Pow 3½s'61	105	105	105
2 Con Coal Del 5s'60	68	68	68
11 Con Gas NY 4½s'51	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Con Oil 3½s'51	103	103	103
17 Consum Pow 3½s'70	101½	101½	101½
8 Crane Co 3½s'51	101¾	101½	101¾
1 Cuba Nc Ry 5½s'42	46	46	46
5 Cuba R R 5s'52	48	48	48
1 Dayton P&L 3½s'60	105	105	105
7 D & R G 4s'36	28½	25½	25¾
1 D & R G West 5s'55	12½	12½	12½
3 D & R G 5s'55 Asd	11½	11½	11½
1 Det Ed 4½s'61	113¼	113¼	113¼
2 Duquesne L& 3½s'65	106	106	106
12 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	102	102	102
24 Erie rfg 5s '53	68	67¾	68
7 Erie rfg 5s '75	67¾	67½	67¾
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	99	99	99
1 Erie cv 4s '53 A	76¾	76¾	76¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Fed L&T 5s '42-44	100	100	100
6 Fla E Cst 5s '74	13¾	13½	13¾
1 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	102	102	102
25 GenMotAccept 3s '45	103½	103	103
5 GenMotAccept3¼s'51	101¾	101¾	101¾
8 Goodrich 4½s '56	101½	101	101½
1 Goodrich 6s '65	104½	104½	104½
5 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	103½	103½	103½
2 Gt Nor Ry 6½s '52	116	116	116
4 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	104	103¾	104
6 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	122	121¾	121¾
2 Gt Nor 4s '48 R	102	100	100
3 Gt Nor 3½s '67	93	93	93
4 M & StL 4s '49	4½	4½	4½
2 MSP&SSMarie 4s '46	18	18	18
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s '49	13¼	13¼	13¼
6 Mo-Ill 5s '50	87½	87	87
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	84½	84½	84¼
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	61½	61½	61½
3 Mo Pac 5½s '49	11¾	11	11
20 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	35¾	35½	35¾
4 Mo Pac 5s '78G	35¾	35¾	35¾
26 Mo Pac 5s '80R	36	35¾	36
17 Mo Pac 5s '81H	37¾	37¾	37¾
2 Mob & O 4½s '77	37	37	37
1 Mob&O Monig 5s '47	95	95	95
5 Mont Pow 3½s '66	86	86	86
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	90¾	90¾	90¾
3 NashCha&StL 4s'78	34	34	34
4 Nassau El 4s'51	103½	103½	103½
12 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Natl Steel 4s'65	124	124	124
25 New Eng T&T 5s'52	100	99½	99½
3 N O Pu Sv 5s'52 A	90½	90½	90½
3 N O Pub Sv 5s'56 B	90¾	90¼	90¼
5 N Ori Term 4s'53	96¼	92½	92½
49 NYC rfg 5s 2013	96¾	94½	95
7 NYC 4½s 2013 A	97¾	96¾	97
7 NYC 3½s'52	93	93	93
23 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	97¼	97	97¼
3 NYC&HR 3½s'97	90	90	90
3 NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	90½	90½	90½
9 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	83½	83½	83½
7 NY Dock Co 5s'33	58½	58½	58½
4 NY Dock Co 4s'51	58¾	58¾	58¾
6 NY Edis 3¼s'65	101½	101	101½
4 NY Lack&W 4s'73 A	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 NYNH&H 5½s'54	31½	31½	31½
1 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 NY O & W gen 4s'55	11	11	11
7 NY Steam 4s'67	105¾	105¾	105¾
13 NY Tel 4½s'44 39	107½	107½	107½
9 NY Tel 3¼s'67	101¾	101½	101¾
10 NY W&Bost 4½s48	10¾	10¾	10¾
10 Niagara FallsP3½s 86	104	104	104
2 NL&O Pow 5s 55 A	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Niagara Sh 5½s'50	101½	101½	101½
8 Nor Sou 5s 61 ct	22½	22½	22½
1 Nort & W 4s 96	118	118	118
5 Nor Am Co 5s 61	104½	104½	104½
12 Nor Am Ed 5½s 52	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Nor Am Lt&Pr 6s'57A	104	104	104
2 NorAm Ed 5s 69C	103½	103½	103½
17 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111¾	110¼	110½
2 Nor Pac 4s 97	103½	103½	103½
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	73¾	73¾	73¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Ohio Bd 4s '65	103½	103¼	103½
1 Ohio Bd 3¼s '72	99½	99½	99½
4 Ok Pub Sve 5½s '50	108½	108½	108½
1 Ohio Pub Sve 5½ '51	111¼	111¼	111¼
12 Ore-Wash RR&N 4s'61	104½	104½	104½
3 Otis Steel 4½s '41	99½	99½	99½
3 Pac Gas & El 3½s'66	107½	107½	107½
30 Pac Gas & El 4s '68	121¾	121¾	121¾
Panhandle PP1946'53	101	101	101
ParaRwy 3d 6½ ct	67½	67½	67¼
Para Pict 4s '56	105½	105½	105½
Para Pict 3-6s '47	89¾	89¾	89¼
Penn Dix 4s '41 A	99¾	99¾	99¾
Penn Gl Sand 4½s'60	104½	104½	104½
Pen P&L4 4½s'61	101½	101½	101½
Pen RR 4½s'70	107½	107½	107½
Pen RR 3½s'70	99½	99½	99½
Pen RR 3½s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
Pen RR 4½s cub '70	101½	101½	101½
Pen RR 3½s'68	99½	99½	99½
Pen RR 4½s'84E	106¾	106¾	106¾
Pen RR 4½s cub '70	101½	101½	101½
Peoples Gas 4s'43	104½	104½	104½
Peoria&Pek Un 5s'74	104	103¾	104
Phila Elec 3½s'67	107½	107½	107½
Phila Rapid Transit	30	4½	4½
Phila Rap Trans pf	50	8	8
Phillips Jones pf (7)	10	72	72
Phoenix H pf (3½)	10	55	55
Pirelli (1.68¾g)	10	43	43
Pittsburgh & W Va	30	20	20
Pittsburgh Ft W (7)	30	165	165
Pittsburgh Ft W pf 7)	30	175¾	175¾
Pittsburgh Steel pf	50	91	91
Pittsbgh T Coal pf	20	18	18
Pittsbgh United pf	10	116	116
Pitt Coke & Ir pf (5)	20	96	95¾
Pitt CG&Sist (6)	30	117	117
Pitt Yng & A pf (7)	10	167	167
Procter & G pf (5)	10	118	118
Pure Oil pf (8)	140	113¾	113¾
RR Sec Ill C Stk	40	14	14
Real Silk Hos pf	10	65½	65½
Rens & Sara (8)	10	92	92
Rev C & B pf (7)	10	127	127
RevC&B5¼%pf(5¼)	10	90	89¾
Reynolds Tob (3)	20	61	61
Safe St 7% pf (7)	10	109	109
Safe St 6% pf (6)	60	105½	105½
Safe St 5½% pf (5)	10	95	95
Schulte Retail 7% pf	10	4	4
Scott Paper (1.05g)	*70	41½	41½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	18½	18	18
Sea A L 4s '63 ct	17½	17½	17½
Sea A L 4½s '70	9	9	9
Sea Air Line 5s '49	36	36	36
Shell Un 2¼s '51	99¾	99¾	99¾
Simmons Co 4s '52	103¾	103¾	103¾
Sou Bell T & T 3½s'62	106	106	106
So Cal Gas 4½s'61	108½	108½	108½
So Cal Gas 4s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
So Col Pow 6s '47	104¾	104¾	104¾
Sou Kraft 4½s'46	100½	100½	100½
Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	100½	100½	100½
Sou Pac 4½s'81	83	83	83
So Pac 4½s'69	84	84	83
So Pac rf 4s '56	104½	103¾	104
So Pac gtd 4s '49	83¾	83¾	83¾
So Pac 2½s'46	89¾	89	89
So Pac 4½s Ore '77	91¾	91	91¾
South Ry 6½s'56	94½	94½	94½
South Ry ctf 5s'56	104¾	104¼	104¼
South Ry Mob 4½s'56	72	72¾	71
So Ry 4s St L '31	90	88	88
Stand Oil N J 3s '61	97	97	97
Studebaker 6s cv '45	110	109¾	110
Tenn Cop& Ch 5s'44	103½	103½	103½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s '77A	111½	111½	111½
Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	100¾	100¾	100¾
Tex & Pac 5s'80 D	101¾	101¼	101¾
Tex-P-MP 'Ter 5½s'64	110¼	110¼	110¼
Third Ave 4s '60	34	34	34
Tide Wat Oil 3½s'52	106¾	106¾	106¾
Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113¾	113½	113½
Unit Drug 5s '53	98	98	98
U S Rub 5s'47	102¾	102¾	102¾
Utah L&Trac5s'44	44½	44½	44½
Utah P&L 5½s'44	101½	100½	100½
Vanadium 5s '41	163	163	163
Va&L-Pow 4½'53 A	104¾	104¾	104¾
Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	104¾	104¾	104¾
Wabash 4s '39	84½	84½	84½
Warner Quint 6s'39	53¾	53¾	53¾
Warren Bros 6s '41	53	53	53
West Pen P 5s'46	108¾	108¾	108¾
Westhld 3½s '71 A	104½	104½	104½
Wheel Stl 4½s'66	100½	100½	100½
West Un 5s '50	101½	101½	101½
Western Un 5s '51	84¾	83½	83¾
Western Un 4½s'50	84¾	84¼	84¾
Western Un 5s '60	87	86¾	86¾
West Shore 4s 2361	91¾	91¾	91¾
Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	100¾	100¾	100¾
Wilson & Co 4½s '55	102¾	102	102¾
Youngs S&T 4s '61	103	103¾	103

Foreign Bonds

2 Abitibi P & P 5s '53	96¼	96¼	96¼
19 Adirondac 5s '52	88	84½	88
24 Argentine 4s '72	94¾	94½	94¾
21 Argentine 4½s '71	103	103¾	103¾
1 Ars Sb Det. 110 11-32	100 11-32	100 11-32	
9 Ars 6s 1961 May	100¾	100¾	100¾
24 Australia 5s '55	107½	107½	107½
5 Australia 6s '57	109¾	109¾	109¾
4 Australia 4½s'56	102½	103½	103½
1 Chile 6s 'A' '60	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Chile 6s 2½-5½ '61	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Chile 6s 2½-5½ '62	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Chile 6s 2½-5½ '63	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6½s'61	17½	17½	17½
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s'57	17½	17½	17½
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s'62	17½	17½	17½
1 Chile 7s'42	20¼	20¼	20¼
2 Chile 6s'61 Jan	19½	19½	19½
1 Chile 6s'61 Feb	20	19½	19½
1 Chilean Mun 7s'60	18	18	18
10 Copenhag 5s'52	101½	101	101
11 Copenhag 4½s'53	98¾	98½	99½
1 Copenhag Tel 5s'54	103¼	103¼	103¼
6 Cordoba City 7s'57 st	21	20½	21
3 Cordoba Pr 7s'42	94¼	94¼	94¼
10 Cuba 4½s'45	81½	81½	81½
3 Czech 8s '52	104½	104½	104½
1 Denmark 5s '42	106½	106½	106½
2 Denmark 4½s '62	103¾	103	103¾
1 Denmark 4½s '52	101	100¾	100¾
2 Dom 1st 5½s '29-49	75½	75½	75½
1 Dom 2nd 5½s '40	76¾	76¾	75½
1 GerCAgrBks'60Jul	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 GerCAgLoan4½s'58	33	33	33
1 Ger Cer 5½s'65	29½	29½	29¼
1 GtCouEIPJap 7s '44	79	79	79
1 GtCouEIPJap½s'50	75	74½	75
1 Greek 7s '64	37½	37½	37½
3 Greek 6s '64	32½	32	32½
5 Oriont Dev 5½s'58	65	65	65
3 Oslo City 4½s'55	103	103	103
3 Oslo G&E Wk 5s'63	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Panama 5s'63A st asd	67¼	67¼	67¼
2 Par-Ori RR 5½s'58	97	97	97
3 Peru 1st 6s'60	18½	18½	18¼
20 Peru 7s 1961	18½	18	18½
1 Rhine Main 7s'50	74¾	74¾	74¾
1 Porto Aleg 7½s'66	35½	35½	35½
4 Queensld 6s'47	111¾	111¾	111¾
7 Rhine Westph 6s'52	27½	27½	27½
2 Rhine West 6s'53	28	28	28
1 Rio de Jan 6½s'53	25	25	25
1 Rio Gr do Sul 6s'68	25	25	25
1 Rome 6½s'52	75	75	75
4 Sao Paul City 8s'52	27	27	27
1 Sao Paulo St 8s'50	30¾	30¾	30¾
6 Sao Paulo St 7s'40	97	97	97
1 Rung Mun 7½s 45	23½	23½	23½
2 Ital Cr Can r 6½'47B	82	82	82
1 Ital Pub Util 7s 52	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 Italy 7s 1951	85½	85½	85½
24 Japan 6s 54	81½	80	81½
7 Japan 5½s 65	68½	67	68
3 Jugoslav Bk 7s 57	42	42	42
4 Medellin un26½s 44	11½	11½	11½
2 Met Water 5½s 50	101¾	101½	101½
1 Norway 4s 65	103½	103½	103½
2 Norway 6s 44	105½	105½	105½
7 Norway 5s 43	107½	107½	107¼
2 Norway 4½s 58	106	106	106
16 Norway 4s 63	101¼	100¾	100¾
4 Nor Hyd El 5½s 57	100½	100¾	100¾
4 Orient Dev 6s 53	68	68	68
4 Serbs Cts St 7s '62	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 Silesia Prov 7s '58	52½	52½	52½
4 Sydney 5½s '55	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 Taiwan El PP 5½s '71	64	64	64
8 Tokyo City 5½s '61	62	62½	62¾
4 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	65¼	65¼	65¼
6 Yokohama 6s '61	68¾	68¾	68¾

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, Aug. 31, 3,145,000: previous day, 3,783,500; week ago, 6,935,125; year ago, 11,058,000; two years ago, 9,151,000. Jan. 1 to date, 2,607,780,625; year ago, 2,301,440,000; two years ago, 2,221,130,000.
xin—Ex-interest. ct—Certificates.

Recommends C. & O. Acquire Control Of Erie, Nickel Plate

WASHINGTON (AP) — Proposed acquisition by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company of control of the New York, Chicago, and St. Louis (Nickel Plate) Railroad Company and the Erie Railroad Company won approval of an Interstate Commerce Commission examiner. He recommended that the commission itself approve the plan.

The two roads to be acquired are already controlled by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company through two wholly-owned subsidiaries, but under the new plan the carrier would secure the direct control now vested in the holding companies.

All of the properties involved were included in the former Van Sweringen transportation empire, recently purchased by a group of New York capitalists headed by R. R. Young.

Favorably reporting the acquisition plan today, the examiner, Ralph R. Molster, declared the transaction would be in harmony with and in furtherance of the commission's plan for the consolidation of railway properties.

Under the plan, the Chesapeake and Ohio proposes to take over from the Virginia Transportation Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary, 25,100 shares of New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company (Nickel Plate) common stock, 151,405 shares of Erie first preferred stock, 60,195 shares of Erie second preferred, and, 769,800 shares of Erie common stock.

It proposes also to take over from the Alleghany Corporation, another wholly-owned subsidiary, 167,300 shares of Nickel Plate common and 218,000 shares of Erie common.

Taken together, these interests would amount to 57.02 per cent of Nickel Plate and 55.38 per cent of Erie securities, representing voting control.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Acme Steel Mfg 2	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Adam Hat Stores	15½	15½	15½
200	Aldred Pow A (1¾)	21	21	21
50	Alum Co Am	116½	116½	116½
100	Alum Co of (6)	116½	116½	116½
100	Am Arch pf	110½	110½	110½
100	Am Beet Sug (.60g)	23½	23½	23½
100	Am Capital A	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Am Cigar pf	116	116	116
400	Am Cit PS&L (.30g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Am Cyanamid B	31½	31½	31½
1200	Am Cyan B (.60)	20¾	20	20¾
300	Am Gas & El (1.40)	23	23	23
100	Am Gen	10	10	10
50	Am Gen Sec pf (2)	39¾	39¾	39¾
100	Am L&T pf (1¾)	37	37	37
100	Am Maracaibo	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Am Meter (1¾g)	37	37	37
1100	Am Sup Power	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Appal El P (pf (7) 2d	104	104	104
1000	Arcturus Rad Tube	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Ark Nat Gas	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Ark Nat Gas A	6½	6½	6½
200	Ark Nat Gas pf	67½	67½	67½
1100	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	At Ml Ind (.30g)	12¾	12¾	12¾
1300	At G&El A	3-16	3-16	3-16
100	At G&El war	2-32	2-32	2-32
100	At Cst Fish (.35g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Atlas Corp war	1¾	1¾	1¾
2200	Austin Silver M	1	1	1
100	Auto V M (¾s)	10¾	10¾	10¾
200	Avery & Sons (.80g)	14	13¾	14
1200	Axton Fis A	28½	28½	28½
1200	Baldwin Rub (¾s)	15	14¾	14¾
200	Barium Stk Stl	4	4	4
100	Beech Aire	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Bell Aire	17	17	17
1000	Bell Tel Can (8)	168½	168½	168½
800	Berk & Gay Furn	1¾	1¾	1¾
1700	Bliss E W	15¼	14¾	15¼
300	Blue Ridge (.15g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Blue Rid ev pf (2g)	40	40	40
100	Borden Co pf (3)	97	97	97
100	Breese Corp	8½	8½	8½
300	Brewster Aero	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Bridgpt Mach	21¾	21¾	21¾
100	Brill B	1	1	1
100	Brown Co pf	20	20	20
100	Brown F P W (1.80g)	23	23	23
400	Buf Nia&P pf (1.40)	22	22	22
100	Bunk Hill & S (1¾)	39¾	39¾	39¾
400	Burry Biscuit (¾g)	9	9	9
100	Cab El Pow vtc	7¾	7¾	7¾
500	Cap Ind (.40g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
400	Can Mare Wine	2	2	2
100	Cap City Prod (.40g)	15½	15½	15½
2600	Carib Syn (¼h)	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Carnegie Met	2¾	2¾	2¾
1100	Carrier Corp	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Cassco Prod (12½g)	20	20	20
100	Catalin Am	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Cen Hud G&E (.80)	16½	16½	16½
50	Cen Pub Sr pf (4.81¼g)	83½	83½	83½
100	Cent Ill P	6	6	6
200	Centrif Pl (.40)	7	7	7
300	Chi Rad (¼g)	17	16¾	16¾
2700	Cities Service	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Cit Serv pf	40¾	40¾	40¾
100	Cit Serv pf	39	39	39
100	Cit Serv B-B pf	36	37½	36
100	Claude Neon Lts	2	2	2
100	Colon Develop	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Cold Fuel & Ltwr	12½	12½	12½
400	Colts Pat Fr (1½g)	31½	31½	31½
100	Colum G&E pf (5)	99¾	99¾	99¾
400	Colm O & G	7	6¾	6¾
600	Comwlth Edis new	23½	23½	23½
2900	Comwlth & So war	3	2¾	2¾
25	Comm Pw & Lt 1 pf	35¾	35¼	35¼
100	Compo Sh M vtc(1)	16	16	16
200	Cons Biscit	41½	41½	41½
200	Cons G&E (3.60)	73¾	73½	73½
700	Cons Gas Ut	14	14	14
200	Cons Oil Corp	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Cont Roll & Stl	15½	15½	15½
500	Copper Range	11½	11½	11½
700	Corrodn & Rey	8½	8½	8½
300	Cosden Petro	4¾	4¾	4¾
600	Crown C Pet	4¾	4¾	4¾
1500	Crown Z Intl A	13½	13½	13½
100	Crown Drug	1	1	1
1500	Cual Mex

Women Ready to Sit on Juries

Special Schools Created; Service Is Voluntary; Pay $3 a Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—Registration of women for jury service will open throughout New York State on Sept. 1, when the secrets of the courtroom, including all the gamut of legal procedure and technicalities, will be revealed to them from day to day. They will serve in criminal cases, will contests, divorce proceedings and all the multifarious causes for which people go to court.

Women's civic and political bodies are, meanwhile, carrying on active work to interest women in this public service. Among these is the National Democratic Women's Clubs here, which is now conducting night study classes under the direction of Mrs. Christine Kefauver, a practicing attorney, and the New York State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, whose course is directed by Miss Kathryn Starbuck of Saratoga. These jury schools will instruct students on "issues" they will have to decide.

Fee Is $3 a Day

Names of those selected for service may be picked from any list the Commissioners of Jurors choose to consult—from lists submitted by civic organizations, from election registration books or from telephone directories. Obviously, these names must check with those of women who have registered. While serving or while members of a jury panel waiting in court they will receive $3 a day, and when they are locked up a matron will be assigned to look after their needs and to escort them to and from hotels, where their expenses will be paid by the State or the county.

Generally the hours of service will be from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, with an hour off for luncheon. Extension of the court hours may, however, be ordered by the judge to speed a trial.

Exemptions will be the same as for men. Members of a panel must report to court each day, whether or not they have been assigned to a case, until excused by the judge. Usually a panel is called for one month, but this rule is variable, and jurors usually are excused if their services are not in need or if they have served on one long case before the month has ended. A panel is made up of about 100 citizens eligible for duty and is called at one time. Jurors are selected from this panel to hear cases called for trial.

Not Compulsory

Under the new law, no woman who does not want to serve will be asked to accept jury duty. Those who are willing to serve must register on or after Sept. 1 with the Commissioner of Jurors of the county in which she resides.

Knowledge of the law is not requisite for service, since the jury is the whole judge of fact—and fact only. The judge instructs on the law in the case on trial, and intelligence, common sense and ability and willingness to listen to testimony intelligently and to act aside from personal prejudices, are held by jurists, lawyers and litigants to be more valuable than knowledge of the law.

Frederick O'Byrne, Commissioner of Jurors in New York County, has announced that any prospective juror who wishes to study the legal aspects of jury service and to become acquainted with legal terms, court practices and customs may obtain free a copy of his book on "Primary Instructions for Jurors" by applying at the Hall of Records at No. 31 Chambers Street, here.

Ice Cream Rewards First Women Jurors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Sloansville, N. Y., Aug. 30—Mrs. Blanche Best and Mrs. Carrie Harris of this town have the distinction of being New York State's first women jurors, having served on a case here three days before the law which authorized the service of women in court cases became effective.

When they had finished and acquitted one of their own sex on a charge of reckless driving, they asked for ice cream and got it in lieu of the cigars which men jurors usually receive.

There was a titter in the courtroom and a smile on the marshal's face when the request for ice cream was made, but Mrs. Best had an answer ready.

"We don't smoke cigars, but we do eat ice cream," she said.

Mrs. Best and Mrs. Harris characterized their experience in the jury box as "thrilling."

Mrs. Catt Opposes Equal Rights Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—Seventeen years ago this month, woman suffrage was made universal throughout the United States mainland, as the result of the ratification by Tennessee, the thirty-sixth state, of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who led that fight, used the anniversary as the occasion to express great approval of the effectiveness of the woman suffrage amendment, while at the same time she voiced disapproval of the proposed equal rights amendment.

Mrs. Catt declared that women were becoming wiser and more independent every year, that they were doing much for welfare legislation, and that New York state had done well to give them recently the right to serve on juries.

She admitted that she knew little from actual experience about the standing of women in business and industry but expressed herself willing to trust those who do know, in particular those who oppose the amendment. Mrs. Catt believes that women are not losing, but gaining ground in industry and that "there are more women in better positions and earning better salaries today than ever before." Therefore, she recommends being patient and letting "the situation adjust itself."

Women to Sit on U.S. Jury Where Susan Anthony Was Once Tried

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Aug. 30—History will be made here on Sept. 14 when women jurors will hear a case and render a verdict in the same courthouse where Susan B. Anthony was convicted in 1873 for voting.

The panel, which includes women, has already been selected, and Frank C. Blackford, federal marshal, is ready to serve the subpoenas. The women will, unless excused, have both grand jury and petit jury work. One criminal case is on the calendar.

Miss Anthony and 14 other women here were convicted of violation of the election laws. She was fined $100, but was absolved from paying it and later was pardoned by President Grant.

A Precedent

The summonsing of women for the Sept. 14 jury panel also will establish a precedent, it was said, in that it will be the first time in New York State that women have been called to serve on a federal jury. This is because the New York law making women eligible for jury service will apply to federal courts in the New York State jurisdiction.

The panel will come entirely from Ontario County in which Canandaigua is situated.

The proceedings in which these women will serve are expected to attract nation-wide attention not only because the court setting will be the same as that in which Miss Anthony figured more than half a century ago, but also because they will direct attention strikingly to the gains made by women during those years.

Fight Is Still On

There will be recalled, too, that the fight waged by Miss Anthony is still on, and that today she is honored by men and women throughout the nation for her pioneer efforts.

This was emphasized by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman when, on Feb. 14 last, Miss Anthony's natal day, he issued a proclamation calling for its state-wide observance.

"Progress in political democracy during the last century was due in no slight degree to the vision and guidance of Susan B. Anthony, who devoted her life to reforms, human freedom and, above all, woman suffrage," he said. "As a champion of equal rights in voting, office holding, education, marriage, care of children, property and work, she carried on a new gospel of liberty across the land and imbued millions with her ideals of a truer democracy."

President Is Asked Third Term Intent

CINCINNATI, Aug. 31 (AP)—John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee, declared that President Roosevelt seeks to "substitute paternalism for individual initiative," and asked him to "tell the people what he intends to do" regarding a third term.

He said Mr. Roosevelt has "indicated that his concern is not primarily with the solution of economic or social problems, but rather under their guise to secure for his sole use the reins of government. . . . Let him announce that he does not seek to perpetuate himself in office. His often expressed delight in breaking of precedent will probably find its gratification in seeking a third term."

The central issue is "the issue of Republican representative government against Rooseveltian personal government," Mr. Hamilton declared.

Lew Hahn Is to Head Dry Goods Association

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—Lew Hahn, one of the most prominent figures in American merchandizing, is to become managing director of the National Retail Dry Goods Association on Oct. 1, according to announcement here today. He headed the association from 1918 to 1928, and resigned to become president and general manager of Hahn Department Stores.

During the period of the National Industrial Recovery Administration, Mr. Hahn served as a member of the Industrial Advisory Board. He also was a member of the Business Advisory Council to the secretary of commerce for four years.

Women in Mexico Are Promised Vote

By the Associated Press

Mexico City, Aug. 31

Mexican women today have the promise of President Cardenas that they will soon enjoy equal political rights with Mexican men. President Cardenas in a speech at Vera Cruz announced that he would send a bill to Congress when it opens next month to grant women the right to vote and to participate fully in the country's political life.

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United States and Canada

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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom; Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Sunbonnet Sue

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

Billy Goat Finds a Playmate

Little black Billy goat, with funny-looking whiskers hanging from his chin, trotted briskly along the highway. He went gaily along followed by the children, for he was making himself useful by pulling the wagon that held the lunch. They were on their way to a picnic in the park.

After they arrived at the picnic grounds, the children had some sandwiches and fruit to eat and little black Billy goat ate a great big apple. Then he watched the children wading in the waters of the lake. Soon he became tired of doing this, so he decided to go exploring.

The first thing he saw was a peanut cart. Little black Billy goat went up to it and started to nibble at some of the nice brown kernels. The peanut man came out from behind his cart and caught little black Billy goat by the harness. "Ha— Ha— now I have caught you. Come along with me," said he.

The peanut man made little black Billy goat pull his cart along the lane until they came to a big field surrounded by a white fence. Here he stopped and chasing little black Billy goat inside of the field he closed the gate. Pretty soon the boys and girls began to gather outside of the gate.

The peanut man called out, "Come,

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"What Fun," Thought Little Black Billy Goat

ride the little black goat." They all took turns riding him until little black Billy goat was so tired he would not carry another one. So when the peanut man was not looking at him, little black Billy goat ran as fast as he could through the gateway that now stood wide open.

When he reached the woods close to the picnic grounds, he lay down under the trees to rest.

Suddenly he saw, coming toward him through the trees, a tiny creature dressed in purple breeches and a bright green coat with brass buttons down the front. A red plush hat sat firmly on his hairy head. From tree to tree he swung and from branch to branch until he was right above little black Billy goat's head. Down the trunk of the tree he came.

Little black Billy goat jumped up quickly, "Baa—Baa," said he, which meant, "Who are you?"

"I'm Jocko—the monkey," chattered the little fellow. He stood straight up on his hind feet and doffed his hat in a polite manner. Then all of a sudden he hopped up on little black Billy goat's back.

"What fun," thought little black Billy goat as he ran round and round in a circle with Jocko sitting firmly on his back, chattering excitedly all the while.

A man came running through the woods waving his arms and shouting, "Jocko, Jocko, my Jocko." When he came closer, he saw Jocko and tried to catch him.

Little black Billy goat ran as fast as his legs would go back over the path toward the lake, his little playmate sitting close to his neck, holding fast to his harness, like a jockey riding a horse. When he reached the lake little black Billy goat stopped so suddenly, Jocko fell off into the water.

A few minutes later Jocko scrambled out of the water, lifted his little plush hat from his head and shook the water from his bright green coat. Then he put out a small brown hand toward little black Billy goat and touched his nose gently, as much as to say, "I really don't mind getting wet on a hot day."

Just then, Ned and Jane came running toward them, and Billy goat was glad to see them again.

Odds and Ends

Butter Consumption

The average American eats 18 pounds of butter a year; Canadians and Australians consume 29 pounds.

Ah, Watermelon!

Georgia, famous for its watermelon crop, supplies about 12,000,000 annually.

Lighter Than Air

Hydrogen used in dirigibles is 14 times lighter than air.

Picturesque Scenes—

Monitor Camera Club from Amely Ibold, Vienna

A Road Leading to Adventure

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Writing in Forbes Magazine, W. J. Cameron comments as follows on the subject of "plodding":

"NOP QXYZQAPYNAXBZ CDXE-

EPF AZ YPGFDI GDHGIZ XBN-

EAZNGYQPE JI NOP KPDDXH

HOX ZNXCZ XQQGZAXYGDDI

NX GYGDILP GYE CDGY."

European Nations

The names of eight European nations are listed below. One letter from each name, properly arranged, will spell the names of four other European nations, each of which contains eight letters. Can you find them?

ENGLAND	FRANCE
GERMANY	RUSSIA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	AUSTRIA
POLAND	ALBANIA

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing BARD to POET in five moves.

How Many Days?

If 36 men, working 8 hours a day for 16 days, can dig a trench 72 yards long, 18 yards wide, and 12 yards deep, in how many days will 32 men, working 12 hours a day, dig a trench 64 yards long, 27 yards wide, and 18 yards deep?

Fun With Antonyms

And now, 10 words with their antonyms to be paired off. The first has been checked. Try matching the others:

1	rejection	specialty	
2	total	continuation	
3	gathering	acceptance	✓
4	generality	opposition	
5	punctuality	interior	
6	cessation	contraction	
7	production	scattering	
8	co-operation	piece	
9	expansion	tardiness	
10	exterior	destruction	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Alterations

A seamstress has worked up a fine business which employs several helpers, by advertising "Ready for School Alterations." She calls at the home, talks over the necessary alterations, and bundles up the garments to take with her. When everything is ready for fitting, she asks the patron to call at her shop.

She and her staff are skillful in adding little touches that make garments seem new and fresh, and her prices are reasonable.—Ella H. H., Muncie, Ind.

Ironing Board Covers

A woman makes and sells from door to door practical and sturdy ironing board covers of heavy, unbleached muslin. She makes these of regulation size but instead of the customary laces, cords, and ties on the under side, she sews three pieces of narrow elastic which hold the covers more securely on the board and make them easier to take off and put on.

She has sold many of these covers and now is making them to sell to stores. They sell for 50 cents each. —D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Quotation for Today

WHEN we climb to heaven, 'tis on the rounds of love to men.
—WHITTIER.

Lines About Leaders—91

By a Staff Artist

James Abbott McNeill Whistler

(1834-1903)

JAMES WHISTLER was one of the pioneers of modern art.
Once a young model asked the artist where he had been born.
"I never was born, my friend," he replied, "I came from on high."
Little James's parents lived in Massachusetts in those days.
As he grew up, only one thing seemed to interest the child:
To draw funny pictures, to draw them anywhere at any time.
At 9, he was taken to Petrograd with the rest of the family.
All were happy abroad, but after some years they had to return.
As for James, he was to follow in the footsteps of his ancestors.
So he left home for West Point, for the military school.

* * *

A YEAR later, a lady asked him why he had left West Point.
"Had silicon been a gas, I should be a soldier," he answered.
In fact, having failed in chemistry, he had been discharged.
At 21, he was on the Continent, enjoying artistic circles.
As he spoke French perfectly, he chose to settle in Paris.
As he was interesting, he could join a group of good painters.
Whistler loved his friends, but did not work like them at all.
They would go to the Louvre and make copies of the classics.
He would pause in the streets and sketch any shopkeeper.
Strangely enough, the Salon constantly refused his pictures.
Unable to understand, the artist crossed over to England.

* * *

NOW he resided in London, on the very banks of the Thames.
He produced a quantity of original etchings and paintings.
But London also rejected all his works, one after the other.
Then Whistler turned to wide horizons; he sailed for Brazil.
During the journey he painted a large canvas of the sea.
"It is more like the sea than real pictures," said the purser.
Such proved the first recognition awarded to the artist.
The next step was to go and start the battle in London again.

* * *

TO Whistler, values were the beginning and the end of art.
He founded his theories of painting on the combination of colors.
This method soon revealed to him nuances undreamed of so far.
His coloring became more fluid, more volatile, more ethereal:
To immaterialize painting began to be his constant aim.
Besides, he had realized the analogy between music and color.
What could he call his pictures if not Symphonies, Variations?
This phraseology naturally placed him in an isolated position.
The hostility of critics took on the character of revolt.
Whistler was no longer an eccentric; he was an impostor.

* * *

FIFTEEN years elapsed before the artist returned to Paris.
To his delight, his fellow students had become masters.
The new way of painting was painting for its own sake.
This time he found himself in a very congenial atmosphere.
At once he sent the portrait of his mother to the Salon.
The picture not only won an acceptance, but it won a medal.
Such reward meant an official acknowledgment of a talent.
Furthermore, France purchased the portrait for the Louvre.
This was "artistic canonization" in the eyes of both continents.
Whistler's devotion to art had triumphed over the past.
From now on he would rank with the masters of modern times.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
Copyright, 1937, by The Christian Science Publishing Society

—In Salzburg, Austria

Monitor Camera Club from Amely Ibold, Vienna

Homeward at Eventide

In Lighter Vein

Practical Maid

"Mary," said the mistress, "the window of your room is so dirty that one cannot see out of it."

"Yes, Ma'am," replied the maid, "but I always open the window when I want to see out."—Sie und Er, Zofingen.

Never Too Late

Parents! If you have daughters over 41, and you want them to enter business, get them started on a practical course of training AT ONCE.—Advt. in an Australian paper.

An early start gives them such an advantage.—Montreal Star.

—Politiken, Copenhagen

The Chess Champion Takes a Bath

Daily Anecdote

The Greater

Caruso once met John McCormack, the great Irish tenor, on a street in Los Angeles.

"And how is the world's greatest tenor this morning?" asked McCormack.

Caruso doffed his hat with a grand sweep as he replied, "Since when did McCormack become a baritone?"

A Convert

A Communist agitator rode into Hyde Park, and after leaning his bicycle against the railing, mounted a soap box and proceeded to address the crowd.

"If your family is hungry," he shouted, "raid a shop and take food for them, and don't care what anybody says. If your wife hasn't got a coat, pick the best fur coat you can see, and ignore the consequences."

After several more minutes in this strain, he dismounted from his soap box, and his next words were:

"Where's the scoundrel who took my bike?"—Montreal Star.

Hearing Things!

Two men in a boiler factory worked side by side for over an hour, neither man saying a word. At length one turned to the other.

"Did you say something?" he queried.

The other placed his hand behind his ear and asked, "Did you say something?"

The first man cupped his hands around his mouth and shouted: "I said, did you say something?"

The second also cupped his hands around his mouth. "Yeah," he nodded. "I said, did you say something?"

The first man shrugged. "Not me," he said. "You must be hearing things!"

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Nothing is sure about a national puzzle or slogan contest except that the winners will happen to be evenly distributed over the country.

New Yorker: The newspapers are profoundly shocked by the appointment of Hugo Black to the Supreme Court. How can a man defend the Constitution if he has never defended a corporation?

Los Angeles Times: We can't think of a business opportunity that has stared publishers in the face as long as a loose-leaf Atlas.

Punch ©: A society of manuscript lovers is to be established in London. Very few editors are expected to join.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Evangeline Booth's Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

When Evangeline Booth was 18 years of age, her father sent her to one of the least attractive districts of London, as a captain in the Salvation Army.

When she attempted to start a post, her efforts met with difficulties, and she was insulted and hissed upon every public appearance. Since many of her tormenters were young people, she put up a notice in the window of her quarters, "Broken toys mended here free of charge." Soon the children were bringing her their damaged treasures, and the most skillful were made assistants in the mending shop.

Through the children, parents became interested in Evangeline Booth and her message of hope. They listened to her, and invited her to sing and pray in their wretched houses. Young men who had been the terror of the district constituted themselves her bodyguard, and the leaven of service lifted the entire community.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Not Second Session

Question: At the annual meeting for election of a board, after balloting presumably in accord with by-laws, a board was declared elected and the meeting was adjourned. After adjournment a check was made by the chair and others. It was found that of the three members declared elected on the first ballot only one had enough votes to warrant election. It was also found that a number of names had not been posted, although they had enough votes on this first ballot to be nominated according to our bylaws, which designate as nominees all who receive 10 or more votes on the first ballot. Accordingly, the old board issued a call for a "second session" of the annual meeting, declaring null and void all ballots after the first ballot, and stating a new list of nominees had been prepared to be voted on.

(a) Is this meeting a "second session" of the annual meeting?

(b) Could the board declare the election void? Or is the question of what to do one to be decided by the membership in view of the fact that the bylaws say the election shall take place at the annual meeting and do not cover the situation when there is no election?

Answer: (a) The meeting is a special meeting no matter how designated in the call. An adjourned meeting cannot be provided for except by the members of the original meeting. The annual meeting adjourned sine die, thus ending that session.

(b) It is a general rule that when bylaws do not cover a situation, parliamentary law governs. In this case the bylaws say the election shall take place at the annual meeting. The defect in the balloting being discovered, the board was right in stating the fact and calling the meeting for the purpose of rectifying the mistake. The declaration of no election, however, is the board's opinion. The members may by their silence accede to that ruling. It is, however, their right to require full report of the circumstances, and they may choose to reverse or modify the ruling.

If all the ballots at the annual meeting are intact, so that a recount may establish the validity of the first ballot, it may be allowed to stand, and ballots may be taken from that point, provided there is no objection. If objection is made, the question should be decided by the members.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Thread Sketching

Provide each guest with a piece of white muslin about six inches square and a needle threaded with heavy black thread. At the top of the square of cloth is printed the name of some animal which the guest must try to sketch with the thread. No one may use a pencil to sketch in an outline—but, pins, scissors, and thread are permitted.

Allow about 10 minutes or longer, and then ask each person to exhibit his sketch—asking the others to guess what it is meant to be. This is a particularly good game to have men play because few of them know how to even handle a needle!—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "The conscientious plodder is nearly always outdistanced by the fellow who stops occasionally to analyze and plan."

European Nations: Portugal, Scotland, Esthonia, Bulgaria.

Letter Changing: Bard, Card, Cart, Part, Port, Poet.

How Many Days: 24 days.

Fun With Antonyms: Rejection—acceptance; total—piece; gathering—scattering; generality—specialty; punctuality—tardiness; cessation—continuation; production—destruction; co-operation—opposition; expansion—contraction; exterior—interior.

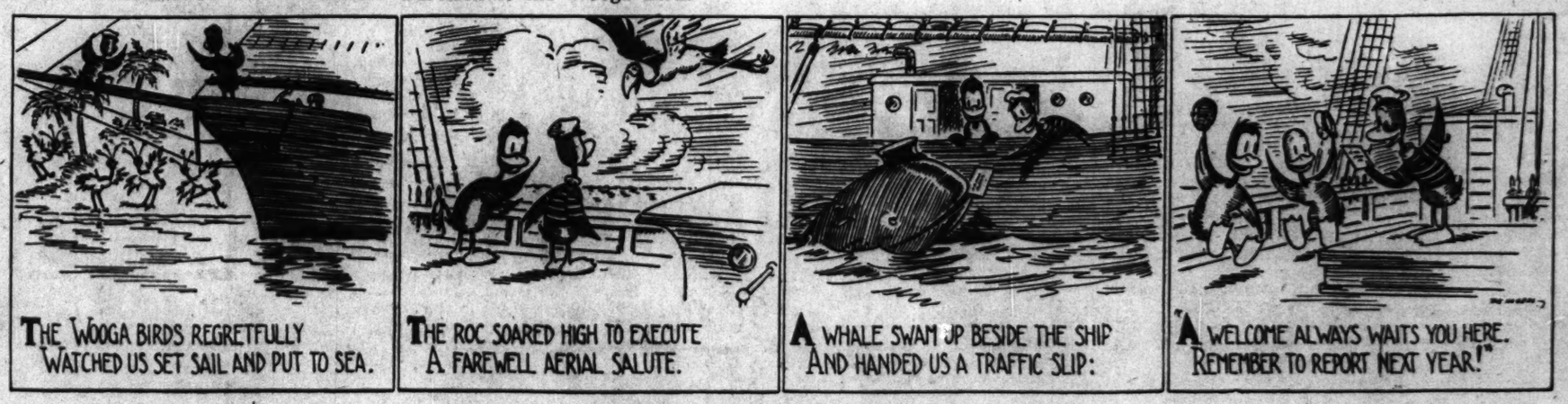
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Departure*

By Le Pelley

GOOD-BY, TUBBY DUBBS — I THINK SEEING YOU CHILDREN HAVING SO MUCH FUN ON THIS ISLAND GAVE ME THE IDEA OF BRINGING OTHERS HERE NEXT YEAR
GOOD-BY MASTER HARTGOOD — CITY CHILDREN WILL LIKE IT HERE
GOOD-BY — MR. LAMEY — CAPTAIN MIZZENMAST — TUBBY — AND ALL !!
AND SO THE KIND MASTER HARTGOOD WAVES FAREWELL TO OUR FRIENDS AS THEY SET OFF FOR THEIR BOAT TO MAKE THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY
THEN — HOMEWARD BOUND !!
AFTER A FEW HASTY PREPARATIONS THE LITTLE PARTY FINDS ITSELF AGAIN ON THE HIGH SEAS ...
SUMMER ADVENTURES COMING TO A CLOSE EVERYONE LOOKS FORWARD TO WILLOWVILLE AND HOME ...
THAT WAS A DANDY ADVENTURE — I WONDER WHEN WE'LL HAVE ANOTHER —
PRETTY SOON — YOU'LL BE HAVING ONE OUT OF A HISTORY BOOK IN SCHOOL .....
NANCY

The Adventures of Waddles—*Farewell to the Wooga Birds*

By The Hagers


THE WOOGA BIRDS REGRETFULLY WATCHED US SET SAIL AND PUT TO SEA.
THE ROC SOARED HIGH TO EXECUTE A FAREWELL AERIAL SALUTE.
A WHALE SWAM UP BESIDE THE SHIP AND HANDED US A TRAFFIC SLIP:
"A WELCOME ALWAYS WAITS YOU HERE. REMEMBER TO REPORT NEXT YEAR!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Facing Up to Aggression

A CHINESE writer has just observed this new factor in Far Eastern affairs. Whereas in the past the pacifically inclined Chinese hoped to get along without fighting the invader, today they no longer expect to; they feel they must at last fight.

The attitude of the rest of the world toward Japanese expansionism in China has completed no such cycle. But of opinion in the democratic states this much may be said: Whereas a few years ago it hoped it might avoid, or at least postpone, a facing up to aggression in any part of the world, and the Far East in particular, today it is at least asking itself whether it can do so any longer. Perhaps it can, but it suspects that it cannot.

Here, then, may be a new factor in the Far Eastern equation even more potent than the growing national consciousness of the Chinese. It is not simply that since 1931, when Japan's invasion of Manchuria began a new epoch in the Far East, Great Britain has experienced a renaissance of national confidence. It is not only that both Britain and the United States are free today, as they were not in 1931, from preoccupation with economic emergencies as pressing as many wars have been. It is also that meanwhile both countries have learned much about the way of the aggressor, particularly that so long as it appears easy the path of peace will be hard.

Another factor: Those who came out of the World War chastened are in no mood to see its horrors repeated, even after twenty years' respite. To see Japan hurling the worst of those horrors upon defenseless civilians, women and children among them, has shocked civilized susceptibilities perhaps more than the Japanese military can realize. Britain's stern note on the wounding of her Ambassador in China by Japanese fliers is a mere formality compared with the swelling indignation felt in many countries over the wanton slaughter from the air of hundreds of helpless Chinese.

International morality has appeared so dormant the last few years that many imagine it was slain in Manchuria and buried in Ethiopia. But actually it is active in the self-examination that some of the great powers are undergoing now. There is much self-interest, but also a grain of idealism, in the thought of facing Japanese aggression while to do so may have some concrete results instead of merely refusing to recognize the fruits of aggression when they have become all too plain.

Both the United States and Great Britain have had the question called forcibly to their attention by the impact of shells on their property and on the lives of their nationals. Both countries have made separate representations to Japan on one phase or another of the undeclared war in China. Is it not time that those countries, and other signatories of the Nine Power Pact, began laying the groundwork for consultation among themselves on the threat raised by Japan against all that the treaty stands for? That pact, it may be remembered, was designed to preserve the territorial and administrative integrity of China and to protect the interests of the signatories in that country.

In neither the United States nor Great Britain can there be the slightest doubt as to the attitudes of those countries if and when Japan shall have completed her present military program on the mainland. British and American sentiments will permit no recognition of Japan's right to rule over large parts of China. The vigorous co-operative expression of those sentiments now would serve both China and Japan better than temporary toleration of an aggression which some day must bring its own reckoning.

China, faced with war, has decided to fight—this time. The Christian Science Monitor believes that other nations, faced with an increasing disregard for the sanctity of treaties, the hopes of peace and the canons of civilized behavior, should draw together in consultations as signatories of the pact now most flagrantly violated and should take counsel for collective support of the restoration of peace and of orderly international processes.

The Nine Power Treaty represents the collective affirmation of the peaceful rights and privileges of the United States, Belgium, France, Great Britain, China, Japan, the Netherlands, Italy and Portugal in the Far East. The treaty represents not merely national rights but a structure of peace by consent in the Far East. This structure was brought into being by collective action. It should not be abandoned without collective consideration.

Easing Anglo-Italian Tension

SINCE the exchange of letters between Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Benito Mussolini, there has been much talk of a new understanding between Great Britain and Italy. It would be a mistake either to pitch expectation too high or to minimize the advantages to be gained from a frank exchange of views.

After the "Gentlemen's Agreement" of last May and the disillusionment which followed the exposure of its fatuity a few weeks later, it would be idle to expect that new undertakings would inspire much confidence. Any new agreement on similar lines would not banish distrust. Undertakings which are unlikely to be carried out in the same spirit by both sides are best avoided—for that way lies more and not less bitterness.

But this does not mean that there was nothing to be done to better the relations between Britain and the Italian Government. There was thunder in the air, a misunderstanding of intentions and motives, and such misunderstandings, in the present atmosphere of Europe, are dangerous in the extreme.

If we ask how friction could be removed, the answer is not by new agreement, but by a new appreciation of facts. What does Great Britain intend and insist upon in regard to the Mediterranean and the integrity of Spain? What does Italy aim at and intend in the same region? Even if Italy were unwilling to disclose the whole of her mind on this subject it would be something that Great Britain should do so; and there is nothing in the policy of the latter which cannot easily be disclosed.

It is plain in any case that Britain will insist on the security of her fortified position at Gibraltar. She will insist on the maintenance of her communications through the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, to Egypt, Palestine, Cyprus, and countries bordering that sea with which she has long had friendly relations; and she considers that interference by a foreign power with the territorial integrity of Spain would endanger the status quo and so conflict with British interests. On the other hand she admits of no interest in excluding Italy or any other country from the same freedom in the Mediterranean which she demands for herself.

To that extent the British cards can be laid on the table. If Italy can give any equally plain assurances of her own intentions, that will be all to the good. The conversations which have followed the exchange of letters have removed some of the elements of doubt and suspicion; they have facilitated a temporary cessation of verbal warfare which is itself so great a source of danger in international affairs. There is now on all sides at least an excuse for being reasonable, and for restricting differences to the sphere where they are real.

Shakespeare Plus Shaw

IT IS REPORTED on good authority that Mr. Bernard Shaw has written a fifth act to one of Shakespeare's plays. Coming from Mr. Shaw, this may be construed as a high tribute: not only does he think the revision of Shakespeare worthy of his pen, but he is evidently of opinion that the other four acts are good enough to stand as they are.

It is an undertaking that has never yet achieved success, and Mr. Shaw's example cannot be emulated, one feels, with much chance of distinction, or edification. Naturally, he himself can do no more, even if he would, than repair a few of the priceless objects in the English treasury of literature. Let us hope the remainder will be left undisturbed.

It is an axiom that a great book is of its time. It may have a message for all time, but the conception of it, and the stuff of which it is fashioned, are, of necessity, furnished and conditioned by the contemporary outlook of its epoch. To turn it from a natural expression into a pastiche, to replace the bloom of "period" by the fruit of experience, and to give us a tour-de-force for a masterpiece is to lose more than can ever be gained.

The result must be this, because writers, no less than books, also are of their time—even such great writers, we believe, as Mr. Shaw. Nevertheless, imitation of the past has produced works of art, as in the case of Chatterton; and anything from the pen of Mr. Shaw is bound to be at least an inimitable imitation.

"Dressed Frys"—Landon

RECENT issues of Topeka newspapers carried the following classified advertisement: "Dressed frys for sale. Landon." The telephone number given in connection with the announcement was the tenant's house on the new homesite of the former Governor of the State, recently a candidate for the highest honor the nation may bestow upon her citizens.

Although the "want ad" reads like one of the Horatio Alger "from rags to riches" romances in "reverse" English, such evidently is not the case. Here is no "Unhappy Warrior" sulking in his tent, but a Cincinnatus, the conflict ended, returning by proxy to his plow, for in addition to his many oil wells, Mr. Landon owns and operates several farms. He chose the fields with which he was most familiar, returning after the election to oil and agriculture.

If, as has been said, it is within the province of every citizen of these United States to become President, then it is also the option of each unelected candidate, to follow his natural bent in business, whether it be politics, petroleum, or poultry. In demonstrating that it is not beneath the dignity of a one-time presidential possibility to offer "dressed frys" under his own name, Mr. Landon has displayed a simple, rugged, and quite authentic brand of Americanism.

Hot Off the Press

Book News of the Day

PROFESSORS of English dearly love to refer, with curl of lip, to the literary style, if any, of the American newspaper. They call it "journalese," which, in their lexicon, means nothing good.

In that situation, it is pleasant to be able to recommend to these literary authorities a newly-published volume of stories gleaned from the press of the United States and issued under the title, HEADLINING AMERICA (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2). Edited by Frank Luther Mott of the State University of Iowa, with the assistance of 33 members of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism, representing leading universities and colleges from coast to coast, the book is "a selection of 100 of the best news and feature stories of 1935-1936."

The period of 1935-1936 provided some remarkable raw material for the contemporary historians and biographers writing in the press. The collection includes interviews, accounts of the presidential campaign, of drought, of depression and recovery, of crime, of finance, disaster, crusades, celebrations and parades, personalities, sports, foreign correspondence, natural science, and some miscellaneous news and feature stories. Each story is preceded by a brief note explaining something about the writer and the circumstances under which the writing was done.

To select examples of journalistic writing for special mention is not simple. Of general interest, for subject matter, however, probably would be Roy W. Howard's interview with Stalin, Ed L. Keen's interview with Mussolini, one or two stories about the presidential campaign, Lauren D. Lyman's "scoop" on the departure of the Lindberghs from the United States, Edward Morrow's story of the Anderson-Stevens stratosphere flight, Thomas E. Lewis's report of the 1936 spring floods, Richard O. Boyer on Harvard's Tercentenary, and several examples of foreign correspondence. Readers of the Monitor will be interested to find included Erwin D. Canham's Washington account of the invalidation of the NRA, and Edwin M. Rumill's sport story about Carl Hubbell, pitcher for the New York Giants.

It is notable that most of these are primarily fact-stories. The feature stories, permitting the writer greater opportunity to gain effects with words, are successful in some instances. But the stories are not all superlative, by any means. Some are written in haste, clearly under pressure; others are done with thoughtful deliberation. Some are overwritten, some are so consciously "clever" in striving for an effect as to miss fire entirely, some are "thin," some are dull. But, on the whole, the committee has presented an above-average sample of the day's newspaper writing.

R. W. D.

Judged by the Company He Keeps

The Incredible Inlander

IT WAS at a leisurely breakfast in the mess hall at Woods Hole, where natural scientists from all over the world spend a few cool summer months each year. Our table was placed near a window overlooking the Sound, and the Cornwall man gazed with vast content at the water that stretched, gray under gray skies, out to the distant island.

"How good to be near salt water again!" he said. "I've just returned from a trip to your Middle West. You know, I met people there who had never seen an ocean. Quite incredible!"

The Inlander, slightly taken aback, would have explained his countrymen, but the words were hard to find on this low neck of land almost entirely encircled by Buzzards Bay and Vineyard Sound, with the Hole between where the rip tides run and unwary boats go on the rocks. On three sides are water, the crying of gulls, the coming and going of boats and the activities of lobstermen and swordfishermen. The smell of salt water, which was as the breath of his native land to the man from Cornwall, touches everything with the strangeness of the sea.

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How to tell of the feelings of the Inlander when, turning his back on the seaboard, he crosses the barrier that is set between those belonging to the coast and those belonging to the central rivers? The Alleghenies have a character of their own, quite apart from either section. Passing these upland farms, these unexpected, lovely valleys, the Inlander is already forgetting the ocean, dismissing it as something in which he has never quite believed. The ocean was unstable, changeable as light, but the rolling hills of eastern Ohio strike him with a sense of homeliness, and the sun beats upon him with a new, clean vigor that may be uncomfortable, but is not unpleasant. Here is heat, a shrewder heat than the seaboard dweller knows, but which the Inlander remembers well and to which the tempo of his being responds; "growing weather" heat in which last night's rain rises in steam from the rich black earth and the corn [illegible]ds almost visibly, blade and sheath and stalk.

Here the farmer, like the Englishman in the song, goes out in the midday sun; he is native to it and knows what man and beast can do under its rays. His wife, her heaviest work done in the cool of the morning, rests for a bit in a rocking chair on the wide front porch of the farmhouse. Charles Dickens in his American Notes mentions a grandame, set ashore from the steamboat in a lonely clearing between the Ohio and the great forest, rocking placidly in her chair, surrounded by her family and household goods. Dickens, who could ignore imponderables as well as anyone when it suited his purpose, pitied her; but it was in all probability sympathy wasted. She was doubtless quite happy, and her descendants are scattered today in rocking chairs all over the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys.

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Here the Inlander feels the influence of creeks and little rivers, and scarcely thinks of their final destination as the Gulf, but rather as those great rivers that have swayed the destiny of the valleys. Ohio and Mississippi, from the beginning, when these were the country's highways to commerce and romance, they have been a part of the fiber and bone of the region. They belong to the idiom of the land, and an outsider can hardly hope to understand them. Crossing the great earthen dams of the Miami River flood-control project, the stranger wonders at all this display for the harnessing of an insignificant stream; but the dwellers along the brink of the basin can give the answers in their own words, for they have seen the gentle waters rise and sweep a village out of existence and lay a city in ruins.

But where are the words to tell of these things to the man from Cornwall, back within sight and smell of the ocean after a visit to a country that must have been as alien to him as the moon? It is true that the ocean has grown so close to our midlands today that probably few persons of this generation will go through life without seeing it; still, if they did, they might feel no great deprivation, having the steaming black earth and the growing corn and creeks fringed with alder and hackberry and sycamores flowing to the Mississippi. So the Inlander smiled and agreed with the man from Cornwall:

"Yes, quite incredible, isn't it?"

MARY ZIRKLE

North . . South . . East . . West

Gangsters and Guns

By Frank L. Perrin

PROBABLY it requires no argument to convince the people of the United States that no legislative act inhibiting or prohibiting the sale or possession of any specified commodity, article or device can be enforced or its observance compelled without the co-operation of those in whose behalf or for whose benefit the rule is prescribed. But of equal importance, if it is proposed to enforce a protective measure offensive to those against whom it is designed to operate, is the unqualified and sincere co-operation of peace officers, enforcement officials, and the judges and jurors in trial courts.

To review briefly the early successful efforts to enforce the law which was intended to put teeth in the national prohibition amendment, and the ultimate breakdown which led to repeal, it is recalled that until laxity and patent indifference in high places condoned first a careless and then a vicious violation of the law there was promise of the ultimate eradication of the traffic in forbidden alcoholic beverages. The verdict rendered by the states voting for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment did not, in any true sense, represent the wishes or the considered judgment of the defenders of law and order, or of those who insisted then, as they insist now, upon honesty in state, municipal and national government.

* * *

But it may be that the connived and subsidized campaign which resulted in the repeal of the law referred to did have the effect of discouraging any proposed similar national effort to regulate, control, or put an end to the depredations of the predatory outlaws who, in all sections of the country, are now continuing the practices and methods bequeathed to them by the rum-runners and bootleggers of the later prohibition era. The heirs and devisees of the beer barons, the racketeers and the smugglers found themselves equipped to carry on against society, the police and the national officials in Washington, a stubborn warfare of extermination. Arsenals and factories, many of them secretly operative, it is said, supply munitions and tools. And organized leaders provide protection. Enlisted as aides in emergencies are lawyers, doctors and proprietors of resorts where hunted or wounded refugees find asylum.

The first impulse, of course, is to condemn the lawyers and doctors who accept fees from such clients and patients. But there are articles in the codes of the members of both these professions which, liberally interpreted, might in a measure exonerate the practitioners. The accused prisoner is entitled to a defense. Likewise the wounded refugee, humanly speaking, is entitled to succor and professional care. But not until both the lawyers and the doctors are absolved from the suspicion that they have, through connivance, held themselves ready and willing to aid and encourage the commission of crimes will the public condone or excuse their all too frequent benevolences to acknowledged public enemies.

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There remains, it would seem, as the only reasonable recourse, the proof of the adage which teaches that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." The application lies in keeping the gun out of the hands of those likely to make it a weapon of offense. In the State of New York, conspicuously, there stands upon the statute books a law, known as the Sullivan Act, which forbids the ownership or possession of a lethal weapon by any person unless a license or permit has been regularly issued authorizing such ownership or possession.

It would be vain, of course, to insist that this law is enforced absolutely or that only those to whom permits have been issued are in possession of firearms. But it can be shown that the law does in appreciable measure protect police and arresting officers who attempt to apprehend suspects or those overtaken in offenses against property or society. It is enforced because the weight of public confidence and approval is behind it. It protects peace officers while protecting the public. The only organized opposition comes from those against whom it is aimed.

Thus it could not be insisted that a national act, authorizing arrests by the Federal Bureau of Investigation officials and deputies, would lack popular support. In nearly every community there can be found the record of a tragedy enacted in the attempted apprehension of an armed thug or racketeer. The hunted criminal or suspect sells his life cheaply in the desire to escape or the willingness to go down as a hero in the estimation of his fellows. His victim too often is a servant of the public, which is indifferent, it would seem, as to the unnecessary risk assumed. The gunman and his gun should be summarily separated from each other.

The Wide Horizon

Prospects for a Labor Party

By Frederick W. Carr

WASHINGTON

DESPITE all the preddings, the movement to form a national labor party in the United States balks. However many the reasons be, two of the foremost are these:

1. The American farmer.
2. The British Labor Party.

The theory of a labor party for America was originally an importation. The pattern came from England. When the British Labor Party was in power, it bestirred enthusiasm in American labor. Out in Chicago a national labor party was fabricated, launched, and after changing its name to Farmer-Labor Party to make another try, sank. Nevertheless to many working men not familiar with the late history, the British Labor Party remains a beckoning ideal.

But—as it is now appraised by conservative American labor—the British Labor Party has "flopped." This estimate is prevalent among leaders of the American Federation of Labor. It is also held by some one-time British workers who are busy upon labor studies here. Nor do spokesmen of the CIO—which apparently is to be the source of an American labor party if there is to be one—get up nowadays any unqualified rapture for the labor party of England.

As things go today, if a labor party is started in America it will be in spite of the British Labor Party. Obviously the critical half of organized American labor which does not want a labor party, will cheerfully make propaganda of the British Labor Party's reputed disadvantages.

The American Federation of Labor will fight any national labor party possibly emanating from the rival CIO by telling what happened, as it sees it, in England. Leaders of the A. F. of L. who have been over to England and have studied the results of the British Labor Party first-hand, bring back this verdict:

* * *

The British Labor Party has weakened the British trade union movement.

It has not done for British labor what it was expected to.

It has led to the placing of legal limitations on labor greater than before this party began to function.

Its example is no model for American labor, but rather a danger.

"When the British trade unions went into politics and created their labor party, they took their eye off the ball," comments a leading American student of British labor policy, himself a key man in the A. F. of L. "Turning political, British labor became permeated with a modified, constructive type of Socialism. The younger members of trade unions, those who entered after the war, have generally come to think that if their labor party can capture the government and ultimately do away with private property, that will take care of their labor problems.

"As they have put their hope in party, they have lessened their interest in trade unionism. Their economic organization has become subordinate to their political. They expect to gain from politics what workers previously looked for from their trade union movement. Competition has risen between the unions which created the party and the party which now takes precedence over the unions. At times their policies conflict. What seems best for the party from the standpoint of political consideration does not always seem wisest for the unions, and vice versa.

"Moreover the labor party has evoked opposition to the labor unions. Legislation was passed by an opposition government which put curbs on labor greater than we have here in the United States. For instance, we see the National Association of Manufacturers reprinting the British Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act and distributing it in this country as illustrating the sort of laws we should have here.

"Any significant labor party in this country will divert the workers' attention from what they can do through their own economic organization, and will evoke reaction against all labor. Organized labor in America brought labor to its present standards, the best in the world, without going political but going definitely and aggressively non-partisan."

* * *

The American farmer makes a problem for labor party zealots much nearer home and more tangible. The CIO is aware of this. In England there are so few farmers that they did not count in the building of the British Labor Party, remarks a CIO leader. Here the farmers decidedly figure in the making of any American party.

They are as a rule conservatives. Of course, in a country with 6,000,000 farms, enough farmers can be rallied together to make some kind of a showing for any political issue. But generally the farmer is a capitalist, as observes Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation and the most influential farm leader of today.

Up to now, if ever they will, the bulk of the farmers do not understand just how the aims of John L. Lewis, the CIO leader, fit in with theirs. Though President Roosevelt brought farmers and labor together behind one political ticket, organized labor seems unlikely of itself to be able to originate a direct political alliance between the farmers and the city.